Communicable Diseases in California 1999-2000

California Department of Health Services

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor
State of California
S. Kimberly Belshé, Secretary
Health and Human Services Agency
Diana M. Bontá, R.N. Dr.P.H., Director
Department of Health Services

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COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN CALIFORNIA, 1999 – 2000

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Prepared by the

Department of Health Services
Division of Communicable Disease Control
Infectious Diseases Branch
Surveillance and Statistics Section
1616 Capitol Ave, MS 7306
P.O. Box 997413
Sacramento, CA 95899-7413
(916) 552-9720

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, GOVERNOR
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

S. Kimberly Belshé, Secretary
Health and Human Services Agency

Diana M. Bontá, R.N., Dr.P.H., Director
Department of Health Services

Mark Starr, D.V.M., M.P.V.M., Acting Chief
Division of Communicable Disease Control

Duc Vugia, M.D., M.P.H., Chief
Infectious Diseases Branch

Stanley R. Bissell, M.S., Acting Chief
Surveillance and Statistics Section

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INTRODUCTION

This publication contains summaries of the official statistics for the calendar years 1999 and 2000 from the California Department of Health Services (DHS), Division of Communicable Disease Control (DCDC), Infectious Diseases Branch (IDB), on the occurrence of reportable communicable diseases in California. This report debuts disease summaries of selected communicable diseases in California.

Except where noted below, case rates were calculated using population estimates provided by the California Department of Finance (DOF), Demographic Research Unit report: Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040, Sacramento, CA, January 1998. Note that age- and sex-specific rates can be highly variable if the denominator and/or numerator is/are small (e.g., the case rates among elderly males vary dramatically for some diseases since this population is considerably smaller than that of elderly females). Such rates should be interpreted with caution; for example, rates based on a numerator less than five should be considered unreliable.

Statewide case rates for the years 1980 through 1990 were calculated using the population estimates from the Demographic Research Unit, Intercensal Estimates of the Population of California: State and Counties 1989-1990 July Report.

For those health jurisdictions that encompass an area less than an entire county (cities of Berkeley, Long Beach, and Pasadena and health departments for the remainders of Alameda and Los Angeles Counties), the population was proportioned using population estimates taken from DOF report series E-1 “City/County Population Estimates with Annual Percent Changes.” These reports (E-1) estimate the population as of January 1, whereas the other reports estimate the population for July 1. Although this process is approximate, the error produced when calculating case rates for these jurisdictions should be relatively insignificant (in comparison to the error introduced by reporting under or over counts).

For some diseases, specific programs within DHS will develop a more accurate case count than the Surveillance and Statistics Section (SSS). These programs may retrospectively review case reports received by this office, or may capitalize on data sources (such as laboratory culture reports or year-end survey of communicable disease programs in the local health departments) in addition to the data received by this office to estimate disease incidence. Where these program-specific data have been furnished to SSS, they have been used in this report.

The Office of AIDS provided the AIDS Disease Summary and incidence data for this report.

The IDB Veterinary Public Health Section provided a database file containing reviewed case-report data for animal rabies.

The Infant Botulism Prevention Program provided disease summary and data on cases of infant botulism.

Tuberculosis (TB) summary and data was provided by the Tuberculosis Control Branch for cases counted (i.e., where the diagnosis was confirmed) by local TB control programs.

The summary and tables for sexually transmitted diseases were provided by the Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Control Branch.

Each of the above programs, including the Immunization Branch and the Vector-Borne Disease Section, also produce reports to which the reader should refer for additional data on these diseases in California.

During the period 1999-2000, DHS did not receive reports for anthrax, or streptococcal infections among dairy workers.

The data contained herein are the best currently available. On occasion we have reason to investigate specific diseases in retrospect. Should we find reporting errors or have other compelling reasons to revise any of these data, the revised figures will be incorporated into future reports.

Acknowledgments

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IDB acknowledges the valuable contributions made by several programs within the Division of Communicable Disease Control, especially those of Sarah Royce, M.D., M.P.H., Janice Westenhouse, M.P.H., and Linda Johnson of the TB Control Branch; Gail Bolan, M.D., Michael Samuel, Dr.P.H., and Denise Gilson, B.A., of the STD Control Branch; Celia Woodfill, Ph.D., Immunization Branch; Stephen Arnon, M.D., Infant Botulism Treatment and Prevention Program; Mathew Facer, Ph.D., Office of AIDS; Carol Glaser, D.V.M., M.P.V.M., M.D., Somayeh Honarmand, B.A., and Michele Cheung, M.D., M.P.H., of the Viral and Rickettsial Disease Laboratory.

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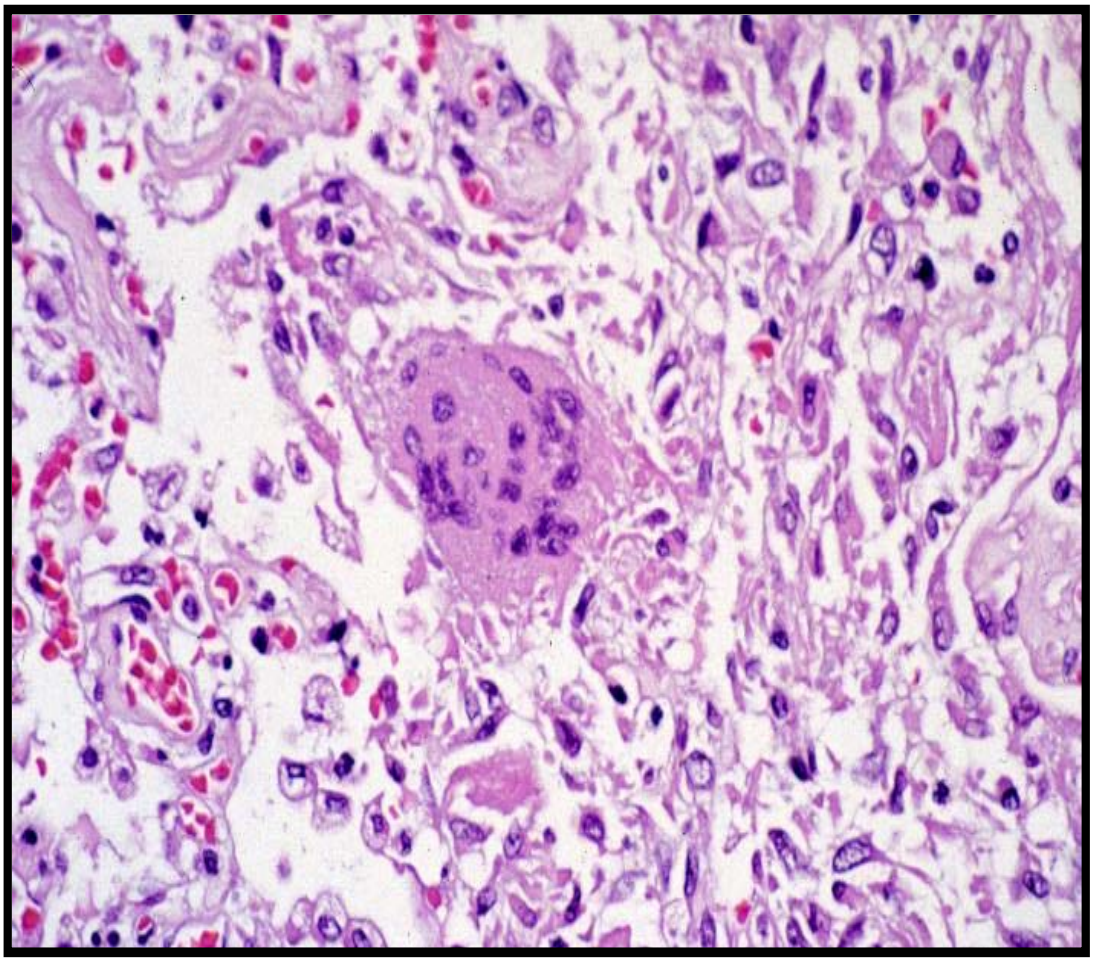
Automated Vital Statistics System, in which IDB and many local health jurisdictions participate and use to transmit reportable disease data to the state.

Finally, IDB recognizes the cooperation and assistance of the communicable disease control officers, epidemiologists, health data managers, public health nurses, morbidity clerks, and support staff at the local health jurisdictions in California who make daily contributions to the state's communicable disease surveillance efforts.

DISEASE SUMMARIES



Picture of lung pathogen associated with SARS, courtesy of CDC.

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ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

(Data table can be found on page 73)

The California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS (OA) continually posts the latest available information concerning the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the state at http://www.dhs.ca.gov/AIDS/, and each document prepared is available in hardcopy by request. "The California and the HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC: The State of the State Report" is published annually and presents AIDS case statistics over several demographic categories, current HIV education and prevention activities, care and treatment services available to those infected with HIV, and current collaborations OA has with other organizations. AIDS cases have been reported to the Department for two decades. OA implemented a non-name HIV reporting system on July 1, 2002. In the first 14 months of operation, over 25,000 HIV cases were reported. The non-name code used by California consists of a SOUNDEX (an alphanumeric algorithm derived from the patient's last name), date of birth, gender and last four digits of the patient's social security number. HIV statistics are also reported on the OA website. Among other reports, the website contains a link to the document "A Brief Guide to California HIV/AIDS laws."

BOTULISM - FOODBORNE

(Data tables can be found on page 91, 92, 152, and 153)

Botulism is a rare but serious neuroparalytic illness caused by *Clostridium botulinum*, an anaerobic spore-forming bacterium. There are three major types of botulism: foodborne, wound, and infant. All three forms can be fatal and are considered medical emergencies. In addition, foodborne botulism poses a serious public health emergency requiring rapid public health investigation. The reason for this is the ever-present possibility that large numbers of people could be at risk from exposure to a contaminated food, most especially when the food is commercially produced but it can also happen when the food is home-produced. Rarely, we have witnessed large amounts (hundreds of jars) of toxin-contaminated foods "entering commerce" in California that were home-produced in a setting that was not licensed, such as home-canned goods offered for sale at some large garage sales.

In the U.S., most foodborne botulism (approximately ten outbreaks/year and more than two cases/outbreak) results from eating improperly preserved home-canned foods, most especially vegetables.[1] In this country, a great variety of fruits and vegetables have caused such poisoning; whereas, in Europe and Asia, improperly preserved meat (including sausage) and fish have commonly been reported.

In California, in the ten-year period 1991-2000, a total of 31 individuals from 18 counties were reported with foodborne botulism. The statewide case count ranged from one to five cases per year. Four counties reported a total of more than two cases during that time frame: Sacramento (7), Los Angeles (6), Stanislaus (4), and Placer (3). Implicated commercial foods included tuna fish, clam chowder, black bean dip, asparagus, and pork in brine — all resulting in one case, each. The home-preserved foods that were implicated included peppers, salsa, onion in oil and/or garlic in oil, olive and tuna combination, bread pudding, tuna, eggplant in olive oil, home salted and dried fish, olives, chicken soup, okra and potato salad combination, and tomato and squash.

Botulism cases in California in the years 1999* and 2000* did not depart from our routine experience in recent years, in terms of cases (four and three cases/year, respectively) or food sources (primarily due to improper home-canned vegetables). Foods should be properly preserved to prevent botulism. However, since botulism toxin is heat-labile, if home-canned food is boiled at least ten minutes before it is consumed, any botulinum toxin that might be present would be eliminated.

*Figures presented in the narrative are based on the year when the author became aware of a case, not necessary either the year of the onset or the year in which a case was officially reported to the State of California.

[1]Centers for Disease Control. Foodborne Botulism -- Oklahoma, 1994, March 24, 1995. MMWR 1995;44(11):200-2.

BOTULISM - INFANT: Treatment and Prevention Program

(Data tables can be found on page 76)

The Infant Botulism Treatment and Prevention Program has several statutory responsibilities. The first is to provide consultative, therapeutic, and laboratory diagnostic services for patients with infant botulism throughout California. As mandated by state law, the Program produces and distributes nationwide the first specific treatment for infant botulism, an orphan drug formally known as Botulism Immune Globulin – Intravenous (Human) (BIG-IV). During 1992-97, the program carried out the statewide clinical trial of BIG-IV for safety and efficacy. Since 1998, BIG-IV has been distributed nationwide under an Food and Drug Administration (FDA) authorized Treatment Investigational New Drug protocol for patients with infant botulism. Since then, over 325 patients from 37 states have been treated with BIG-IV. Licensure of the product is anticipated to occur in late 2003 or early 2004.

The program is also required to investigate all cases of infant botulism in California. From 1976-2001, the number of cases in the state averaged 31 per year (range, 9-49). Cases occurred in 41 of California's 58 counties. Los Angeles County had the most cases (279; 34 percent), an observation attributed to its high birth rate and large population. However, the counties with the highest incidence rates in the 20-year period 1980-99 (based on the occurrence of three or more cases), were Yolo (29 per 100,000 live births), San Luis Obispo (25), and Monterey (19). In comparison, Los Angeles had a rate of only 7.5 per 100,000 live births. The table below lists all counties which have reported infant botulism.

In addition, the program is mandated to research, develop, and implement prevention and control measures for infant botulism. As an example, the program in 1979 identified honey as a source of *Clostridium botulinum* spores and honey infection as an avoidable risk factor for infant botulism.[1] In 1985, nearly 15 percent of infant botulism cases had been fed honey prior to onset of illness. However, after honey warning pamphlets were distributed to new mothers in California, only five percent of subsequent infant botulism cases in California were exposed to honey. Most honey sold in California since 2001 now carries a voluntary, manufacturer-provided label warning parents not to feed honey to their infants.

Infant Botulism Rates per 100,000 live birth, California, 1980-99

County	Cases	Rate	County	Cases	Rate	County	Cases	Rate
Amador	2	37.8	Sonoma	13	12.1	Contra Costa	13	5.5
Colusa	2	34.3	Nevada	2	11.7	Fresno	14	5.2
Mariposa	1	32.1	Santa Clara	54	10.6	Sacramento	17	5.0
Calaveras	2	30.6	Yuba	2	8.6	Kern	10	4.5
Yolo	12	28.6	Mendocino	2	8.4	San Diego	37	4.4
San Luis Obispo	13	25.2	Ventura	18	8.0	Orange	36	4.2
Monterey	26	18.7	Los Angeles	247	7.4	Riverside	17	4.2
El Dorado	6	18.2	San Joaquin	12	7.0	Tulare	5	3.9
Napa	5	17.5	San Bernardino	36	6.8	Stanislaus	5	3.8
Santa Barbara	18	15.8	Placer	3	6.4	Solano	4	3.6
San Benito	2	14.4	Alameda	26	6.3	San Mateo	7	3.6
Santa Cruz	10	13.7	Madera	2	5.9	Shasta	1	2.4
Butte	6	12.5	Marin	3	5.6	San Francisco	4	2.2

Source: California Department of Health Services.

[1]Arnon, S., Midura, T., Damus, K., Thompson, B., Wood, R., and Chin, J. Honey and other Environmental Risk Factors for Infant Botulism. J. Peds 1979;94:331-336.

BOTULISM - WOUND

(Data tables can be found on page 77)

Early cases of wound botulism (WB) resulted primarily from gross trauma, especially open fractures, lacerations, crush injuries, and gunshot wounds. Reports were rare in the early years, averaging only one half case per year from 1951 through 1987, until the advent of botulism from self-injection of illicit drugs. While the first such case was reported in 1982 in New York City, California's first case was not reported until 1988. In recent years, however, California has experienced an epidemic of this form of botulism, and now reports most of the world's cases and nearly three-fourths of all such cases reported in the U.S.

In the past decade, nearly all cases of WB in California have occurred in injecting drug users (IDUs). Most of the cases injected black tar heroin (BTH) subcutaneously (AKA "skin popping"), after using up their veins. A case/control study by the Infectious Diseases Branch,[1] which was done to contrast behavioral factors between WB cases and methadone-using controls, revealed that the route of injection (e.g., skin popping) and the amount of heroin injected were significant factors. Cleaning the skin or paraphernalia was not protective. We have now identified at least six pairs of individuals (mostly spouses) who were botulism cases after sharing BTH, but did not share their paraphernalia.

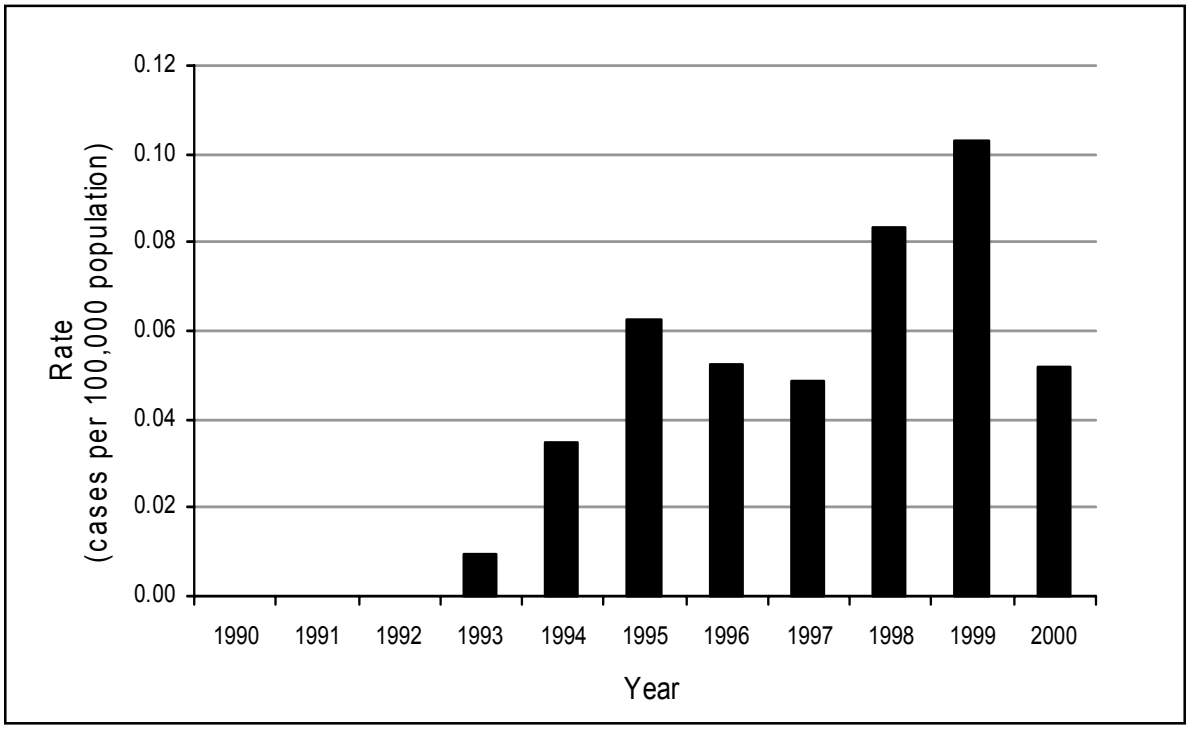
Our further studies[2] have shown that cases are occurring disproportionately in Hispanics and women. Misdiagnosis and diagnostic delays of up to 64 days were also identified. We have publicized the problem of WB in IDUs, but we question whether it has made a difference. The peak incidence of WB in California was 39 cases in 1999* and there were 15 cases identified in 2000*. Yet, even some of those IDUs who have experienced botulism will not, or cannot, stop their habit of injecting illicit drugs. We have identified several BTH-using individuals who contracted lab-confirmed WB more than once. In 2000, we even documented one individual who had been ill with botulism a third time. As with tetanus toxin and foodborne botulinum toxin, even doses that can cause life-threatening illness are insufficient to immunize. Protective immunization with botulinum toxoid, as offered to selected laboratory workers, requires multiple doses over many months to confer immunity.

*Figures presented in the narrative are based on the year when the author became aware of a case, not necessarily either the year of the onset or the year in which a case was officially reported to the State of California.

[1]Passaro DJ, Werner SB, McGee J, Mac Kenzie WR, Vugia DJ, Wound Botulism Associated with Black Tar Heroin among Injecting Drug Users. JAMA 1998;279:859-63.

[2]Werner SB, Passaro D, McGee J, Schechter R, Vugia DJ. Wound Botulism in California, 1951-1998: Recent Epidemic in Heroin Injectors, Clinical Infectious Diseases 2000;31:1018-24.

Botulism – Wound, Rates for Reported Cases, by Year of Report, California, 1990 - 2000



Source: California State Department of Health Services.

BRUCELLOSIS

(Data tables can be found on page 79)

From 1981 to 2000, 487 cases of brucellosis were reported among California residents with an average of 24 cases per year (range 12 to 39). Eighteen and 19 brucellosis cases were reported in 1999 and 2000, respectively. Twenty-nine (78.4 percent) of these 37 reported cases were known to have occurred in Hispanics. Eighteen were in males, 18 in females, and the gender of one was unrecorded. The age of case patients ranged from 1 to 83 years (mean=33.2 years). Cases occurred in 21 local health jurisdictions. The number of cases per local health jurisdiction ranged from one to seven (mean=1.75).

In 1999-2000, three brucellosis cases were associated with laboratory exposure to blood cultures that were not suspected to contain *Brucella* sp. For other case patients, it is often difficult to clearly ascertain the risk of exposures because of the variable incubation period for brucellosis and the protracted nature of the illness among many individuals. For 11 case patients, a typical source of *Brucella* was not identified. Twenty-one case patients reported prior consumption of unpasteurized dairy products, mostly from Mexico. Other suspected sources of exposure were consumption of goat meat, handling goats, and butchering. No confirmed foodborne outbreaks of brucellosis were reported in 1999 or 2000. Caution should be used when interpreting laboratory reports that indicate the *Brucella* sp.: nonreference laboratories may report a presumptive *Brucella melitensis* culture based on historical evidence, and current ELISA (EIA) tests specifying *Brucella abortus* cross-react with antibodies to other *Brucella* sp.

On November 5, 2001, California implemented emergency regulations that changed the reporting requirements for brucellosis because *Brucella* is a potential bioterrorism agent (see the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website http://www.bt.cdc.gov/Agent/Agentlist.asp). Brucellosis is now immediately reportable by telephone to the local health officer. Laboratories must report a finding suggestive of brucellosis to the local health officer within one hour after the laboratory has notified the health care provider or other person authorized to receive the report. Findings suggestive of brucellosis are: isolation of *Brucella* sp. from a clinical specimen, or demonstration by immunofluorescence of *Brucella* sp. in a clinical specimen, or fourfold or greater rise in antibody titer to *Brucella* antigen between acute and convalescent phase serum specimens obtained two or more weeks apart and studied at the same laboratory, or elevated serum antibody to *Brucella* antigen at a titer of 1:160 or greater in a single serum specimen. The local health officer must report brucellosis immediately by telephone to DHS.

Brucellosis Cases in California, 1981 - 2000

Year Reported	Cases	Year Reported	Cases	Year Reported	Cases	Year Reported	Cases
1981	17	1986	39	1991	27	1996	36
1982	30	1987	18	1992	35	1997	30
1983	12	1988	20	1993	19	1998	12
1984	17	1989	21	1994	36	1999	18
1985	26	1990	26	1995	29	2000	19

Source: California Department of Health Services.

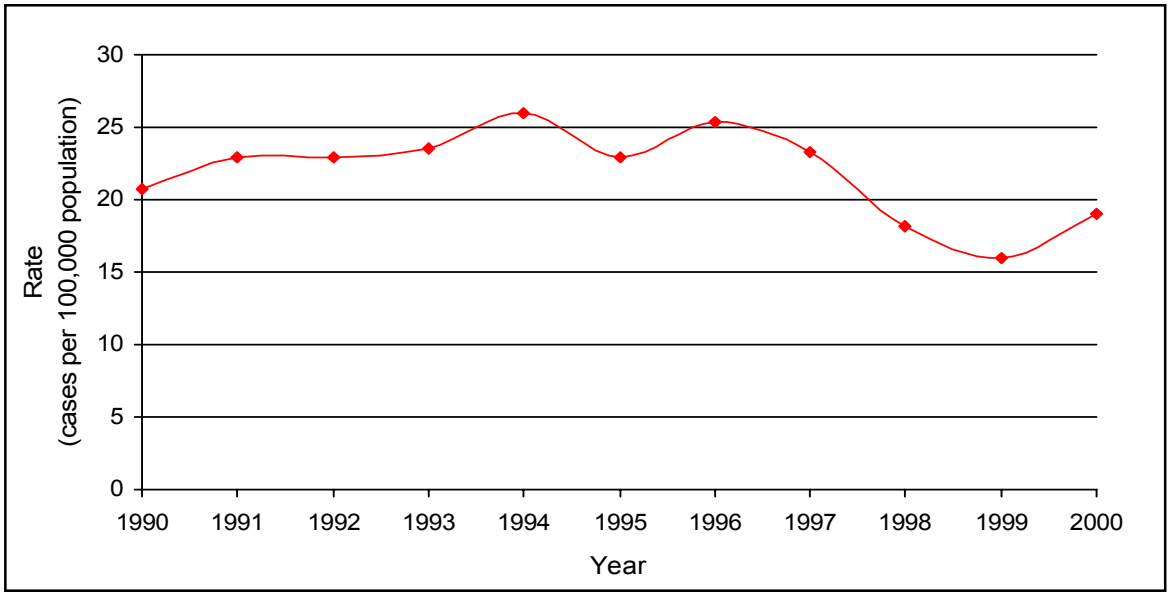
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS

(Data tables can be found on page 80)

Campylobacter is the most common cause of bacterial foodborne illness in the U.S. An estimated 2.5 million people, or approximately one percent of the U.S. population, are infected with *C. jejuni* each year. Although infection with *Campylobacter* generally causes mild, self-limited illness, serious sequelae, including reactive arthritis, Guillain-Barré Syndrome, and death, may occur. The most frequent source of transmission is through the consumption of poultry; approximately 80 percent of poultry for human consumption is contaminated with *Campylobacter*. Increasing antimicrobial resistance of these organisms is of growing concern; in 2000, 14 percent of human *Campylobacter* infections were due to fluoroquinolone-resistant organisms. Because of the probable connection between the use of fluoroquinolones in poultry and the increase in fluoroquinolone-resistant *Campylobacter* isolates,[1] there is ongoing debate between the poultry industry, drug manufacturers, and public health officials on whether to restrict fluororquinolone use in poultry.

The statewide rate for reported cases of *Campylobacter* infection has gradually declined over the past several years, from a high of 25 per 100,000 population in 1994, to a low of 16 per 100,000 population in 1999. For 1999 and 2000, the rates of campylobacteriosis in California have been 16 and 19 per 100,000, respectively. However, the rates vary markedly among counties, ranging from 3.2 per 100,000 in El Dorado County in 1999 to 55.9 per 100,000 in San Francisco County in 2000. Over 40 percent of reported cases occurred between the four months from June through September. Most of the cases occurred as sporadic cases; however, two outbreaks, one each in 1999 and 2000, were reported from Los Angeles County. Both outbreaks occurred at the same restaurant, and were associated with the consumption of undercooked chicken.

Campylobacteriosis, Rates for Reported Cases, by Year, California, 1990 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

[1]Smith KE, Besser JM, Hedberg CW, Leano FT, Bender JB, et al. Quinolone-resistant *Campylobacter jejuni* infections in Minnesota, 1992-1998. *New Engl J Med* 1999; 340:1525-32

COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS

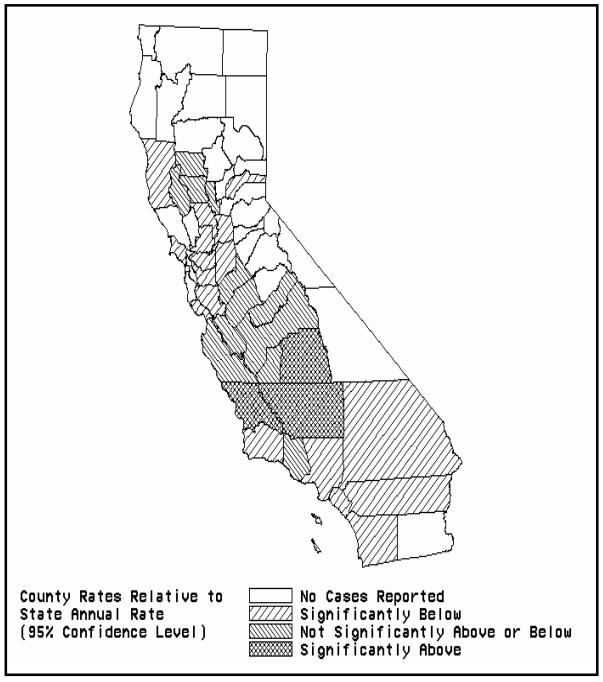
(Data tables can be found on page 82)

Coccidioidomycosis or Valley Fever (VF) is caused by a fungus found in the soil of certain areas of California (mainly in the San Joaquin Valley) and other areas of the Western Hemisphere. It is primarily acquired by breathing dust from soil containing the fungus.

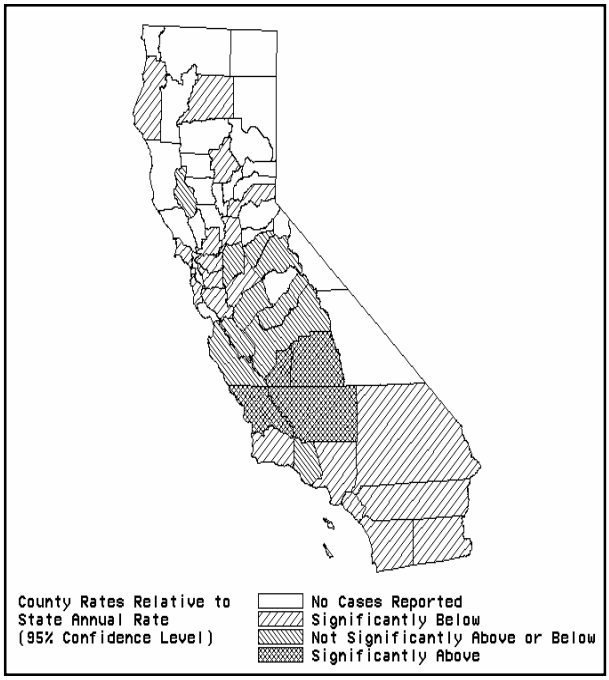
Except for the startling increase in VF cases during 1991 to 1995 when reported cases rose to a statewide high of almost 15 cases per 100,000 population (thought to be caused by unusual climatic conditions), the rate has been constant in recent years at around two cases per 100,000 California residents. However, these rates are not uniform throughout the state. For example in 1999 and 2000, highly endemic Kern County in the San Joaquin Valley had case rates of 77 and 60 per 100,000, respectively, and Tulare County had reported case rates of 19 and 17 per 100,000 in those years (see figure).

The Valley Fever Vaccine Project of the Americas (partially funded by the State of California) has been working for several years to develop a vaccine for VF. Although a vaccine for humans is still several years off, when it is developed, the vaccine should be cost-effective in highly endemic areas.

Coccidioidomycosis, California, 1999



Coccidioidomycosis, California, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS

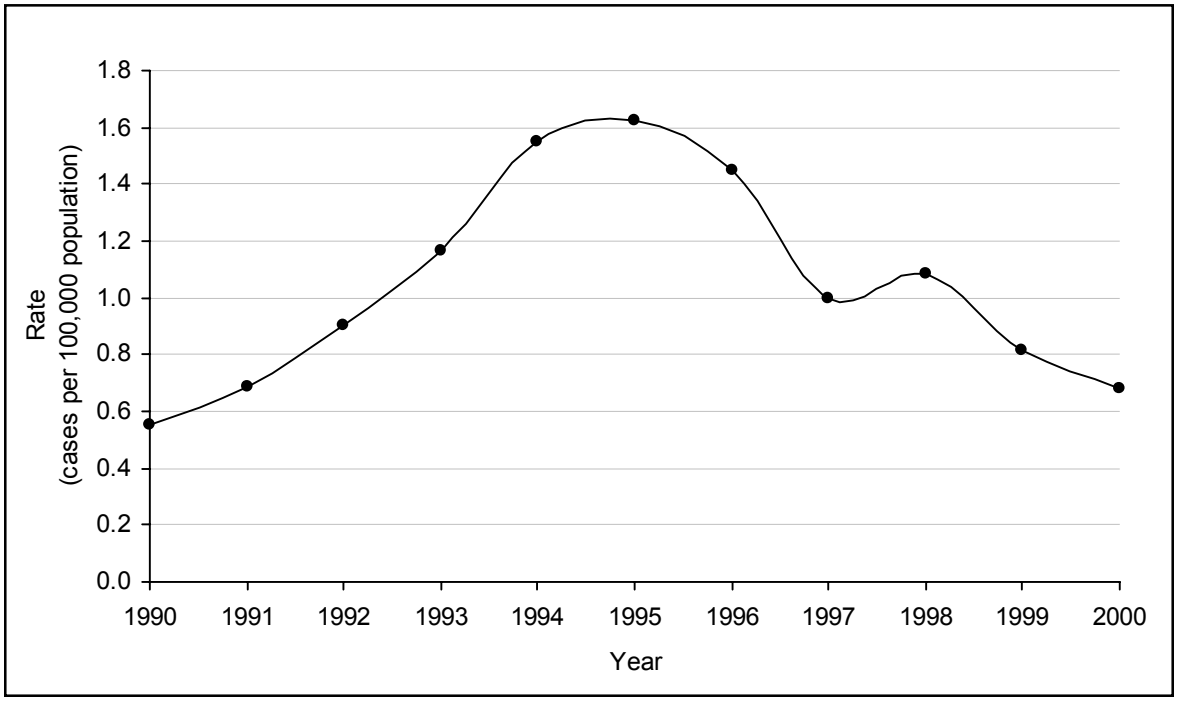
(Data tables can be found on page 84)

Cryptosporidiosis, caused by infection with the parasite *Cryptosporidium parvum*, is characterized by prolonged watery diarrhea. The organism can be detected using modified acid-fast staining or immunofluorescence microscopy; standard examination for ova and parasites is not a reliable method of detection. This parasite has caused waterborne outbreaks, but can also be transmitted through consumption of contaminated foods, unpasteurized apple juice, and contact with infected persons such as at day care centers.

The rate of reported cases of cryptosporidiosis in California increased from 1990 (rate< 0.6 per 100,000) to a peak in 1995 (rate=1.6 per 100,000), and has generally decreased since 1995. In 1999, the overall rate in California was 0.8 per 100,000 and in 2000, it was 0.7 per 100,000. The rate varied greatly by county. San Francisco County had the highest rate (11.5 per 100,000 in 1999 and 6.4 per 100,000 in 2000). The rate also varied greatly by sex and age-group. Among men 30-39 years of age statewide, the rate was 3 per 100,000 in 1999, and was 2.7 per 100,000 in 2000. In contrast, among women 30-39 years of age, the rate was 0.5 in 1999 and 0.4 in 2000. Within San Francisco County, the rate among men 30-39 years of age was 47 per 100,000 in 1999 and 26 per 100,000 in 2000.

The high rates in men residing in San Francisco likely reflect the high proportion of immunodeficiency due to HIV infection in men of this age group in the city. Enhanced surveillance for this disease in San Francisco could also impact the comparatively high rates of cryptosporidiosis.

Cryptosporidiosis, Rates for Reported Cases, by Year, California, 1990 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

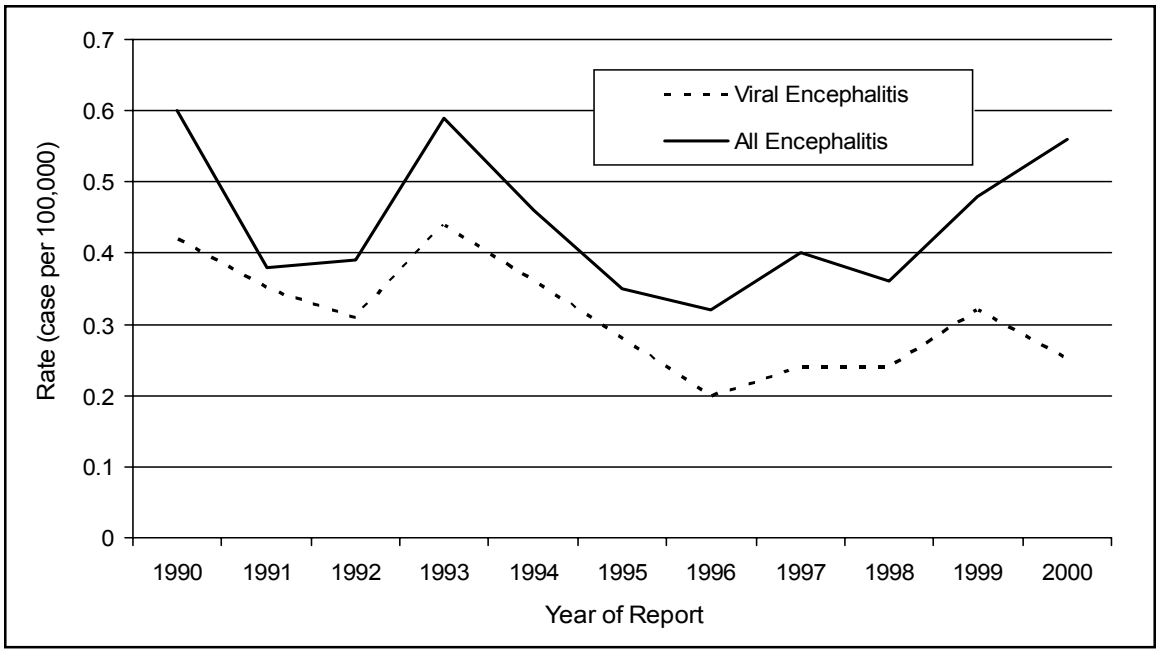
ENCEPHALITIS

(Data tables can be found on page 89)

Encephalitis is a severe neurological syndrome that can be caused by a wide range of infectious organisms including viruses, bacteria, fungi, and parasites.[1] Herpes simplex virus and arboviruses are cited as a frequent cause of encephalitis in many reports.[2] Severe infections are usually characterized by acute onset of fever, headache, disorientation, and at times seizures and coma. The incubation period and mode of transmission varies depending on the infectious agent.

Encephalitis is a reportable disease in California. From 1990-2000, physicians throughout the state reported a total of 1,571 cases. However, since diagnosis of encephalitis is usually based on clinical aspects and is not laboratory based, many cases may not be reported. The following graph displays the pattern of reported cases of encephalitis from 1990-2000.

Encephalitis, Rates for Reported Cases, by Year, California, 1990 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

California Encephalitis Project:

The California Encephalitis Project (CEP) was initiated in June 1998 to identify causes of encephalitis in California using a combination of molecular, serologic, and culture methods. Clinicians with suspect encephalitis cases contact CEP and patients are enrolled if they are immunocompetent, older than six months of age, and meet the case definition for encephalitis. A case is defined as a patient hospitalized with encephalopathy (depressed or altered level of consciousness > 24 hours, lethargy, or change in personality) with one or more of the following: fever, seizure(s), focal neurological findings, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) pleocytosis, or EEG or neuroimaging findings consistent with encephalitis.

[1]Johnson RT. Acute encephalitis. Clin Infect Dis 1996; 23:219-26.
[2]Scheld WM, Whitley RJ, Durack DT. Infections of the Central Nervous System, 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott-Raven, 1997.

Approximately eight percent of cases meeting the case definition for encephalitis were later found to have a noninfectious diagnosis. Routine testing for 13 agents is performed, specifically herpesviruses, enteroviruses, arboviruses, *Bartonella* spp., *Chlamydia* spp, and *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*. Expanded testing for other agents is done as needed and test results (including noninfectious findings) are gathered from referring sites. From June 1998 through December 2001, 495 cases meeting our case definition were enrolled (41 cases in 1998, 138 cases in 1999, 160 cases in 2000, and 156 cases in 2001).

Initially CEP was piloted at a few sites in the San Francisco Bay Area and was expanded statewide in January 1999. Since then, cases from 45 of 58 California counties have been enrolled. It is important to note that the CEP is not population-based.

California Encephalitis Project Findings, June 1998 - December 2001:

Total Number of Patients Enrolled: 495 cases

Total Explained: N=121 (24%)

Total Not Infectious: N=45 (10%)

Total Infectious: N=76 (15%)

Viral: 44 cases (58%): Herpese Simplex Virus 1 (19%), Enterovirus (13%), Epstein-Barr virus (7%), Measles SSPE (4%), Hepatitis C (5%)
Varicella zoster virus (4%), Rotavirus (3%), Human Immunodeficiency Virus - acute (1%), Human Herpes virus 6 (1%)

Bacterial: 22 cases (29%): Mycobacterium tuberculosis (11%), Bartonella spp. (9%), Mycoplasma pneumoniae (3%), Tropheryma whippelli
(Whipples) (1%), Neisseria menigitidis (1%), Streptococcal spp. (3%), Staphylococcus aureus (1%)

Other: 10 cases (13%): Creutzfeldt disease (8%), Baylisascaris procynosis (3%), Balamuthia mandarillis (1%), Coccidioides immitis (1%)

Patients with possible infectious agents identified: N=52 (11%)

Total Unexplained: N=322 (65%)

Source: California Department of Health Services.

Comment on Arboviruses:

The last confirmed arboviral case in California occurred in the Los Angeles area in 1997. However, since the initiation of CEP in 1998, the sera (acute and convalescent) of more than 600 patients have been tested for the arboviruses commonly found in California: St. Louis Encephalitis and Western Equine Encephalitis. Thus far, all patients referred into the project have tested negative for these two arboviruses. For patients with history of travel outside of California, sera are sent to the University of California, Davis Arbovirus Research Unit to test for other arboviruses including Eastern Equine Encephalitis, West Nile (WN), California Encephalitis, Jamestown Canyon, Tahyna, and La Crosse. In 2000-01, the CEP initiated human surveillance for WN virus in California. All cases referred to CEP since then have been tested for WN virus.

ESCHERICHIA COLI O157:H7

(Data tables can be found on page 90)

E. coli O157:H7 became officially reportable in California in 1996. *E. coli* O157 infections usually cause diarrhea (bloody or nonbloody) but can cause the hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS). About one-third of those with HUS develop long-term renal impairment and eight percent develop other lifelong complications such as high blood pressure. In California, there was an 18 percent decrease in the reported number of cases of *E. coli* O157 infections with onsets in 1999 (n=163) compared with 1998 (n=199). The 265 cases with onsets in 2000 represent a 63 percent increase in cases compared with 1999, and a 33 percent increase compared with 1998.

In 1999, there were two reported foodborne outbreaks of *E. coli* O157; both were multicounty outbreaks. In one outbreak, beef tacos were the epidemiologically implicated vehicle. In the second outbreak, romaine lettuce was suspected as the food vehicle. In 2000, there was one multicounty foodborne outbreak; red grapes were epidemiologically associated. There was one waterborne outbreak of *E. coli* O157 in 1999, and one in 2000. The 1999 waterborne outbreak occurred among preschool students who went to a lake on a field trip and swallowed water while swimming.[1] In the 2000 waterborne outbreak, the suspected source was filtered water, used for drinking and cooking, that was taken from a creek near a campsite.

Nationally, since 2001, illnesses due to *E. coli* O157 as well as non-O157 Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC) are reportable as enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* (EHEC). Traditionally, confirmation of *E. coli* O157 infection has relied on culturing stool specimens using sorbitol MacConkey (SMAC) agar. Since 1995, rapid diagnostic assays (such as enzyme-immuno assay [EIA]) that detect Shiga toxin in stool specimens or culture broth have been licensed and increasingly used by clinical laboratories to detect *E. coli* O157 and non-O157 STEC. Clinical laboratories should add Shiga toxin testing with assays such as EIA to the microbial tests they offer. However, even with the use of rapid tests, isolates should be obtained for the purposes of confirmation and characterization.

Detection of *E. coli* O157 is also important because antimicrobial treatment may be a risk factor for developing HUS and should be carefully reconsidered. There should be a low threshold of suspicion for testing for STEC. Some hospital laboratories have found that testing of stool from all persons with undiagnosed diarrhea is helpful in detecting cases. Detection of infection with EHEC is also necessary to identify outbreaks. Outbreaks of infections with EHEC should be investigated so that preventive measures can be implemented.

[1]Katherine A. Feldman, Janet C. Mohle-Boetani, Judy Ward, Karen Furst, Sharon L. Abbott, Dennis V. Ferrero, Alfred Olsen, and S. Benson Werner. A Cluster of *Escherichia coli* O157: Nonmotile Infections Associated with Recreational Exposure to Lake Water. Public Health Rep 2002 117: 380-5.

FOODBORNE DISEASE OUTBREAKS

(Data tables can be found on page 91, 92, and summaries on page 152 and 153)

In 1999, a total of 121 foodborne disease outbreaks (FBDOs) involving 3,325 cases were reported, a 20 percent increase compared with 1998. In 2000, a total of 141 FBDOs involving 3,716 cases were reported, a 17 percent increase compared with 1999. In 1999, as in prior years, *Salmonella* was the single agent that caused the greatest number of outbreaks (n=24), accounting for 65 percent of the 37 confirmed outbreaks (based on the CDC definitions, generally with two or more culture-confirmed cases). Norwalk-Like Virus (NLV) accounted for one (3 percent) of the confirmed outreaks. Similarly, during 1993-98 the number of outbreaks with a confirmed etiology of NLV was two or fewer and the proportion of confirmed outbreaks due to NLV was two percent (4 of 191 outbreaks). In 2000, *Salmonella* caused the greatest number of outbreaks (n=19), accounting for 42 percent of the 45 confirmed outbreaks. There was a large increase in the number of confirmed outbreaks due to NLV (n=14), accounting for 31 percent of the confirmed outbreaks. The number of outbreaks suspected or confirmed as due to NLV was similar in 1999 and 2000, but the proportion of these outbreaks that were confirmed increased from 2.5 percent in 1999 (1 of 40 outbreaks) to 33 percent in 2000 (14 of 42 outbreaks).

Since the number of *Salmonella* infections have recently decreased in California and *Salmonella* is the causative agent for most confirmed FBDOs, the increase in the number of reported FBDOs in 1999-2000 compared to previous years may be a surveillance artifact. Increased detection and reporting of FBDOs by local health jurisdictions is more likely than a true increase in FBDOs. The large increase in 2000 in the number of confirmed NLV outbreaks is due primarily to the use of reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) by the state's Viral and Rickettsial Diseases Laboratory. This test is much more sensitive than electron microscopy which was used to confirm NLV outbreaks before 2000.

In 1999-2000, of 43 outbreaks with confirmed etiologies and food vehicles confirmed through epidemiologic or laboratory evidence, 14 (33 percent) were due to fresh produce or juices. In contrast, from 1991-1995, only two percent of confirmed outbreaks with confirmed food vehicles were due to fresh produce. Consumers should be advised to wash all produce prior to consumption and public health officials should continue to work with the produce industry to decrease surface contamination of produce.

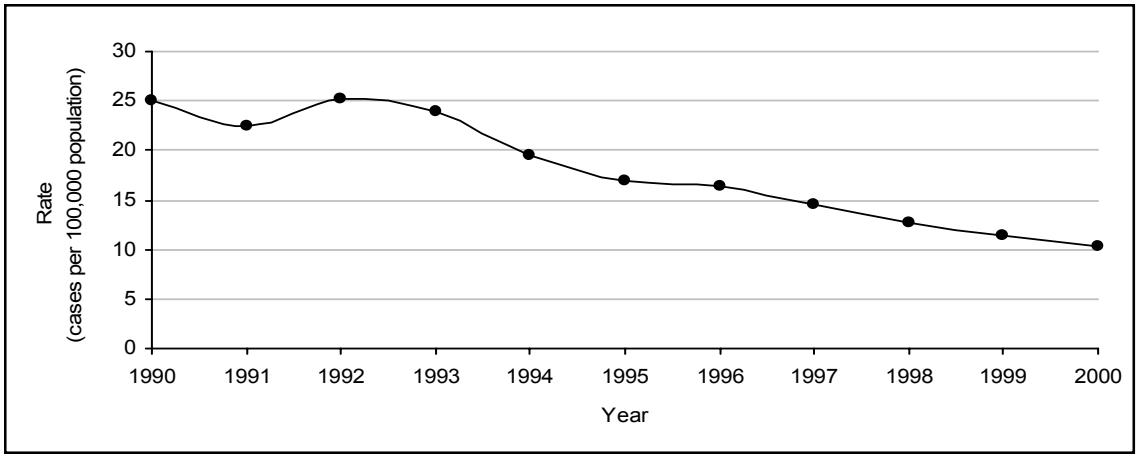
GIARDIASIS

(Data tables can be found on page 93)

The statewide rate of reported cases of giardiasis has declined during this two-year period in comparison to 1997-98, with rates per 100,000 population of 14.46 in 1997, 12.77 in 1998, 11.40 in 1999, and 10.24 in 2000. These rates are higher than the national average of 9.5 (range 0.9-42.3) reported in 1997 to the National Giardiasis Surveillance System at the CDC.[1] Within California, ten counties had case rates significantly higher than the state average in both 1999 and 2000: Alameda, Butte, Marin, Napa, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, and Santa Clara. The number of reported cases peaks in the months of August through November, which with reporting delays, may reflect increased transmission during the summer months. This seasonal pattern is consistent with national trends.

Persons at greatest risk of exposure to infection are children in day care settings and their close contacts, men who have sex with men, backpackers and campers (through ingestion of unfiltered and untreated drinking water), travelers to disease-endemic areas, and persons drinking water from shallow wells.[2] Waterborne outbreaks have been reported nationally, associated with ingestion of drinking water and recreational water. Foodborne and person-to-person outbreaks have also been reported, the latter among men who have sex with men, and among children and staff in day care centers.[3] Metronidazole is the treatment most often prescribed in the U.S., but alternatives such as albendazole, furazolidone, paromomycin, quinacrine, and tinidazole are also effective. Refractory cases may be treated with a drug from a different class, or with combination regimens such as metronidazole-quinacrine or metronidazole-albendazole. Although quinacrine and tinidazole are not available commercially in the U.S., quinacrine may be obtained through the compounding services of Panorama Compounding Pharmacy in Van Nuys, California (800-247-9767).[4,5,6]

Giardiasis, Rates for Reported Cases, by Year, California, 1990 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

[1]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Surveillance Summaries, August 11, 2000. Giardiasis Surveillance, United States, 1992-1997. MMWR 2000;49 (No. SS-7).

[2,3,4]Ibid.

[5]Gardner TB and Hill DR. Treatment of Giardiasis. Clin Micr Rev, Jan. 2001;14(1):114-128.

[6]The Medical Letter, March 2000. Available at http://www.medletter.com.

HANTAVIRUS PULMONARY SYNDROME

(Data tables can be found on page 95)

In 1999-2000, California identified 14 Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS) cases, the most in a two-year period. These included cases in parts of the state from which HPS had not previously been recognized, including the southern San Joaquin Valley in 1999, and the Sacramento Valley and greater Los Angeles area in 2000. About 40 percent of HPS cases in California were residents of the eastern Sierra Nevada basin (Mono and Inyo Counties) or had a history of travel to this area prior to onset of their illness. Three HPS cases in 2000 were likely exposed during travel to other southwestern states. At the end of 2000, California was second in the U.S., behind New Mexico, in cumulative number of HPS cases identified since the disease was first recognized in 1993.

In addition to the reported HPS cases, in 1999 the second case in California of acute Sin Nombre virus infection without pulmonary syndrome was identified. The first case was identified in a Mono County resident in 1998. The Inyo County resident developed headache, myalgias, and fever characteristic of the HPS prodrome but never developed clinical or radiographic signs of respiratory compromise. Positive IgM and IgG serology confirmed acute infection with Sin Nombre virus.

The risk of contracting HPS can be reduced by avoiding contact with rodents, their excreta, and nesting materials. Potentially contaminated areas should be ventilated before entering; surfaces where rodents may have been should be wetted with a dilute bleach solution before mopping up. Rodents should be excluded from buildings by identifying and repairing sites of ingress and removing sources of food.

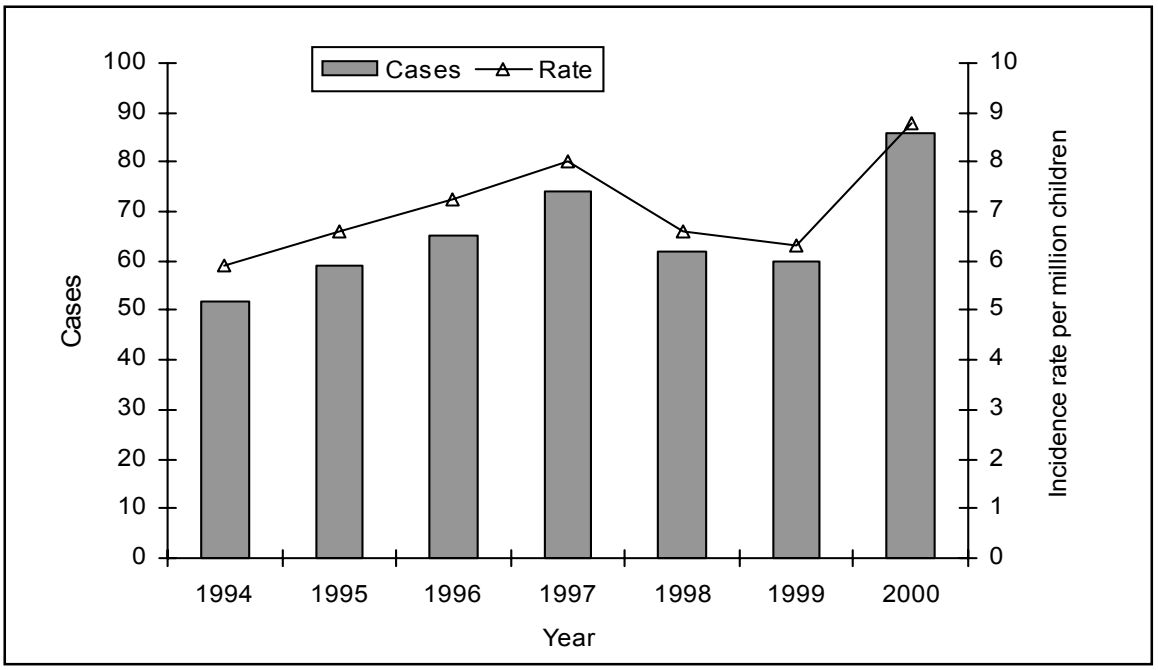
HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYNDROME (HUS)

(Data tables can be found on page 96)

Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) is a rare condition characterized by destruction of red blood cells, damage to the lining of the blood vessel walls and, in severe cases, kidney failure. This potentially life-threatening illness is a leading cause of acute renal failure in North American and European children. Except for supportive care and dialysis, no treatment has been shown to decrease the severity of illness or prevent complications.

Pediatric HUS cases and case rates are of public health interest. Although HUS can occur sporadically and in epidemics, and can be idiopathic or secondary to infections or other causes, most cases of HUS in children occur after a gastrointestinal infection caused by Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC), most commonly by *E. coli* O157:H7. HUS complicates five to ten percent of *E. coli* O157 infections and an unknown percentage of non-O157 STEC infections. HUS (and *E. coli* O157:H7) became reportable in California in 1996, but officially reported case counts underestimate the true number of HUS cases in California.[1] Hospital discharges associated with HUS more likely reflect true case numbers and were used to assess the population-based HUS rates presented below.

Annual Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome Case Counts and Case Rates based on Hospital Discharges in California Children under 18 years of Age, 1994 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

On average, 7.1 cases of HUS occur in every million California children under 18 years of age. Annual HUS rates peaked in 1997 and 2000 (see Figure). The rate of HUS in 2000 (8.8 per million children) was 40 percent higher than in 1999 (6.3 per million children) and ten percent higher than in 1997 (8.0 per million children). These peak years are not

[1]Cummings KC, Mohle-Boetani JC, Werner SB, Vugia DJ. Population-based trends in pediatric hemolytic uremic syndrome in California, 1994-1999: substantial underreporting and public health implications. Am J Epidemiol 2002;155:941- 8.

known to have coincided with unusual outbreak activity of *E. coli* O157:H7 in California. However, the number of sporadic and outbreak *E. coli* O157:H7 cases reported in California in 2000 was 63 percent higher than the number reported in 1999. Nationally, the number of *E. coli* O157:H7 outbreaks detected in 2000 was nearly twice the number reported in 1999, but much of that increase was attributed to better reporting rather than a true increase in outbreak frequency. A federally funded sentinel reporting network operating in two Northern California counties showed no appreciable difference in the number of population-based HUS or *E. coli* O157:H7 cases identified in children between 1998 and 2000.

The trends in HUS rates between 1994 and 2000 stand in contrast to the substantial declines in other bacterial enteric illness rates between 1996 and 2000 (such as salmonellosis and campylobacteriosis).

HUS remains an important and potentially preventable illness that impacts child health in California. HUS cases can be an indicator of unrecognized *E. coli* O157 outbreaks (especially if cases are geographically dispersed) and the only indicator of non-O157 STEC outbreaks (since these infections are rarely tested by laboratories and positive findings are not yet reportable in California). California health care providers should promptly report suspected cases of HUS to their local health jurisdiction.

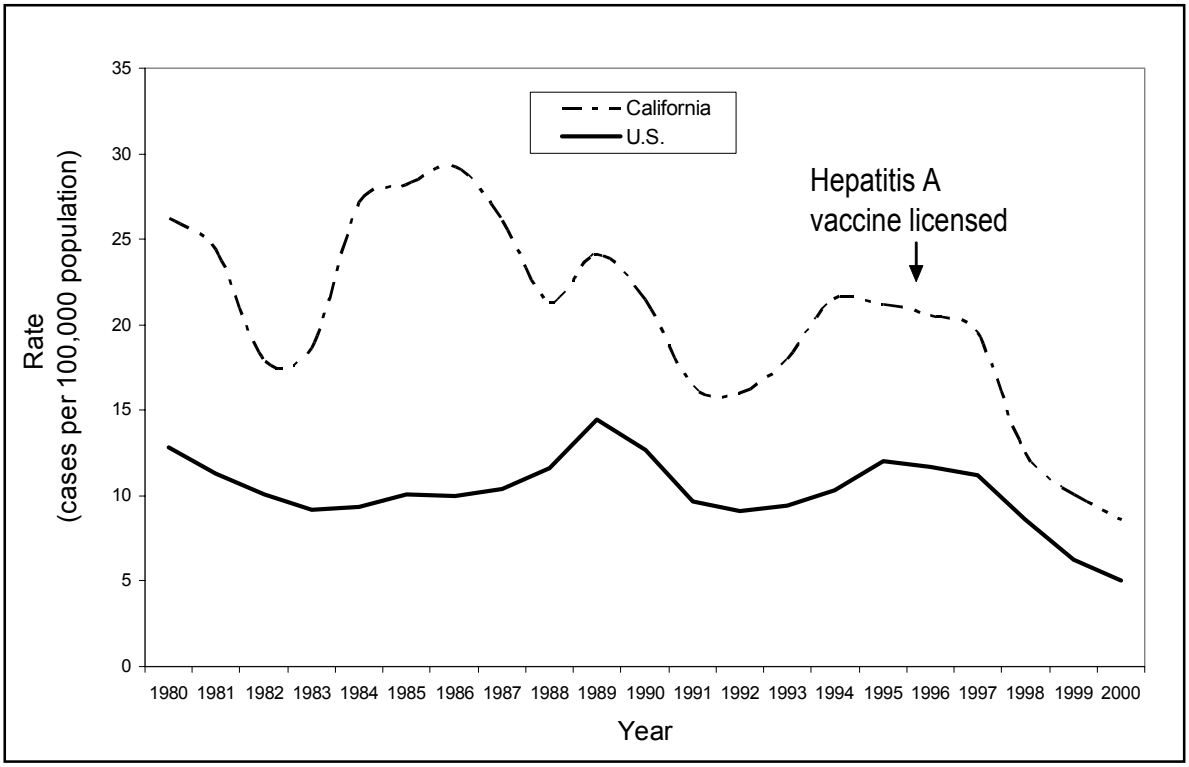
HEPATITIS A

(Data tables can be found on page 97)

Hepatitis A incidence varies cyclically, with an inter-epidemic period of seven to ten years. Most disease occurs in the context of community-wide outbreaks during which a large proportion of patients do not have a recognized risk factor. Available data suggest that young children, frequently asymptomatic when infected, play an important role in hepatitis A virus transmission.

In 1995, when hepatitis A vaccine was licensed, hepatitis A incidence in California was 21 cases per 100,000 population almost twice as high as the national average of 12 cases per 100,000 population (Figure). The most recent decline in hepatitis A incidence rates in California began in 1998. By 2000, rates had declined to a historical low of 8.6 cases per 100,000 population.

Hepatitis A Cases by Year, California and U.S. Rates, 1980 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

Historically, the highest rates of hepatitis A have been among Native Americans and Hispanics and the lowest rates have been among Asian/Pacific Islanders. In 1995, the rate among Native Americans was 49.8 per 100,000 and among Hispanics it was 22.0 per 100,000 (see table next page). By 2000, these rates had dropped to 3.4 cases per 100,000 among Native Americans and to 13.3 cases per 100,000 among Hispanics. These

declines may be due, in part, to the targeted vaccination of Native American children with hepatitis A vaccine and the introduction of hepatitis A vaccine into the California Immunization Schedule in 1999. Hepatitis A incidence among Hispanic persons under 19 years of age is almost twice the state average, despite the recent declines (Table).

Until recently, the reported incidence of hepatitis A has been highest among children 5-18 years of age and lowest among adults over 40 years of age. In California in 1995, hepatitis A incidence in persons less than 19 years of age was 27.9 per 100,000 and among adults 19 years and older it was 18.5 per 100,000 (Table). In 2000, hepatitis A incidence in the younger age group had declined to 13.5 cases per 100,000 and among adults it had declined to 6.6 cases per 100,000. In 2000, rates among children had dropped below adult rates in all race/ethnic groups except for Hispanics and Native Americans (Table).

The male/female ratio of cases has not changed since 1990. Among persons under 19 years of age, approximately half of the cases occur among males and half among females. Among cases over 18 years of age, approximately 60 percent of the cases occur among males and 40 percent among females.

Incidence of Hepatitis A per 100,000 Population, by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity
California, 1995 - 2000

	Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Age Group							
	0-18 years	27.79	26.18	25.01	15.75	14.33	13.45
	> 18 years	18.46	18.22	17.08	11.00	8.23	6.58
	Total	21.23	20.54	19.49	12.47	10.03	8.61
Age Group	Race/Ethnicity						
0 – 18 yrs	Asian/PI	5.78	2.99	3.08	2.43	2.18	1.85
	African Am	9.33	7.90	7.87	6.77	1.76	1.76
	Hispanic	40.32	43.76	44.50	26.55	26.11	24.93
	Native Am	69.18	20.75	7.54	5.62	16.86	5.62
	White	16.25	11.57	7.58	5.79	4.03	3.41
> 18 years	Asian/PI	4.92	5.75	4.46	3.65	3.62	3.06
	African Am	13.41	15.25	15.11	8.66	10.56	6.19
	Hispanic	10.18	12.18	11.45	7.82	7.03	5.48
	Native Am	42.39	14.23	13.22	8.20	7.36	2.62
	White	19.19	17.12	15.82	9.94	6.51	5.32
Total	Asian/PI	5.18	4.92	4.05	3.28	3.19	2.70
	African Am	12.09	12.88	12.79	8.05	7.76	4.79
	Hispanic	22.00	24.65	24.57	15.31	14.67	13.28
	Native Am	49.83	16.02	11.69	7.51	9.86	3.40
	White	18.52	15.84	13.92	8.98	5.94	4.88

Source: California Department of Health Services.

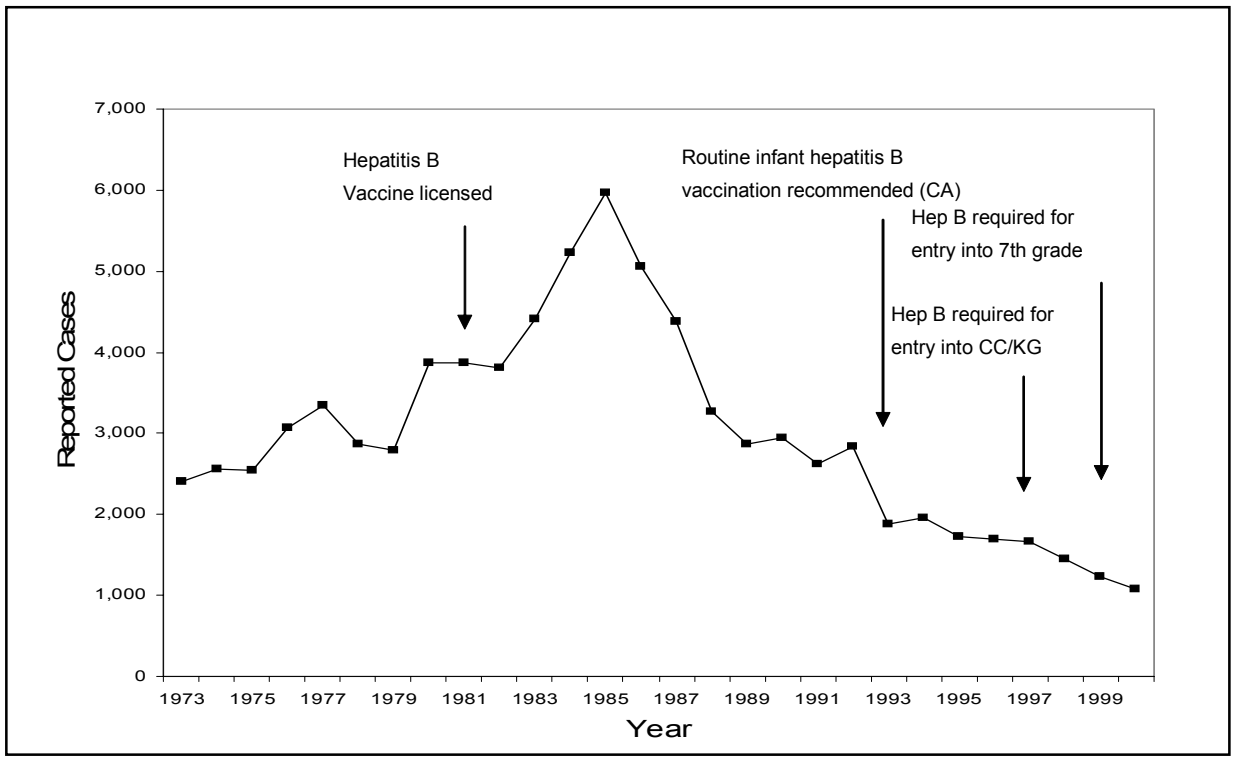
HEPATITIS B

(Data tables can be found on page 98)

In 1991, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) proposed a comprehensive hepatitis B immunization strategy to eliminate hepatitis B virus (HBV) transmission. California began implementing the strategy in 1991 with the establishment of the Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program. The objective of the program is to prevent perinatal HBV transmission by screening all pregnant women for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and by providing immuno-prophylaxis to infants of HBsAg-positive mothers. In 1992, routine hepatitis B vaccine of all infants was introduced into the California Immunization Schedule. In 1997, hepatitis B vaccine was required for entry into childcare facilities and kindergarten and, in 1999, it was required for entry into seventh grade.

Hepatitis B incidence in California has been declining since 1985, when a high of 5,969 cases was reported (Figure). In 1999, 1,234 cases were reported and in 2000, 1,083 cases were reported. Since 1995, hepatitis B incidence has decreased across all age groups and race/ethnicities (see table next page).

Reported Hepatitis B Cases, California, 1973 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

Between 1995 and 2000, the incidence of reported hepatitis B cases in persons under 19 years of age decreased 4.5-fold (from 1.70 to 0.38 per 100,000) and the incidence in persons 19 years and older declined 1.6-fold (from 6.92 to 4.25 per 100,000). Infection rates have tended to be higher in Asian/Pacific Islanders and African Americans but rates have been declining rapidly in these groups.

In 2000, only 39 of the reported cases were under 19 years of age and 32 (82 percent) of them were between 14 and 18 years old (they would not have been affected by school entry hepatitis B vaccination requirements). Of those 39 cases, ten (26 percent) were Asian/Pacific Islanders, ten (26 percent) were Hispanic, nine (23 percent) were white, one (3 percent) was African American, and 9 (23 percent) were "unknown" race/ethnicity.

The male:female case ratio in 1999 and 2000 was similar to that of previous years. In 1999 and 2000, 48 percent of the cases younger than 19 years of age were male, while 65 percent of the cases older than 18 years of age were male. In both 1999 and 2000, two counties accounted for more than 50 percent of the cases (Los Angeles and Riverside).

In 1999, 2,479 infants of HBsAg positive: mothers were identified. More than 90 percent of these infants received hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) and hepatitis B vaccine at birth.

The decline in incidence of acute hepatitis B among persons less than 19 years of age may be attributed to increases in vaccination coverage and to the perinatal hepatitis B prevention program. It is hypothesized that the decline in adults may be due to unexplained reductions in incidence among injection drug users (CDC, 2000).

Beginning in 2002, local health departments have been requested to complete case investigation forms on all cases of hepatitis B occurring in persons under 19 years of age and to report cases of perinatal hepatitis B virus separately from other cases of hepatitis B (as requested by CDC).

Incidence of Hepatitis B per 100,000 Population, by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity
California, 1995 - 2000

	Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Age Group							
	0-18 yrs	1.70	1.56	1.17	0.96	0.71	0.38
	> 18 yrs	6.92	6.78	6.62	5.65	4.82	4.25
	Total	5.40	5.26	5.02	4.27	3.60	3.11
Age Group	Race/Ethnicity						
0 - 18 yrs	Asian/PI	5.98	5.99	4.01	2.52	1.74	0.84
	African Am	1.37	1.36	0.27	1.08	0.68	0.14
	Hispanic	0.81	0.71	0.47	0.40	0.29	0.23
	Native Am	5.61	5.66	0.00	3.75	0.00	0.00
	White	0.71	0.58	0.86	0.73	0.23	0.23
> 18 yrs	Asian/PI	12.55	12.58	11.83	7.98	7.13	6.01
	African Am	9.00	9.02	6.79	6.56	6.32	5.06
	Hispanic	4.61	4.69	3.85	3.59	2.88	2.62
	Native Am	7.90	10.67	4.17	5.46	4.68	0.66
	White	3.87	3.62	3.49	3.19	2.57	2.75
Total	Asian/PI	10.57	10.60	9.49	6.35	5.52	4.48
	African Am	6.53	6.55	4.70	4.81	4.52	3.51
	Hispanic	3.12	3.12	2.50	2.31	1.84	1.67
	Native Am	7.27	9.30	3.05	5.01	3.45	0.49
	White	3.14	2.92	2.89	2.62	2.03	2.18

Source: California Department of Health Services.

HEPATITIS C

(Data tables can be found on page 99)

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is the most common chronic bloodborne viral infection in the U.S. The CDC estimates that 1.8 percent of Americans (3.9 million) have been infected with HCV, most of whom (2.7 million) are chronically infected. Based on these statistics, it is estimated that 600,000 Californians are infected with HCV. The number of new cases of HCV in California is approximately 5,000 a year. The number of deaths resulting from HCV in California is estimated at 1,000-1,200 per year.

In California, under Title 17 California Code of Regulations, physicians are required to report to their local health departments all cases of acute and chronic hepatitis C. However, local health departments are required to report to DHS only acute cases of HCV. The reporting regulation will be changed to have all acute and chronic cases formally reported to DHS; many counties have already been reporting all cases and all local health jurisdictions are encouraged to do so.

The major risk factor for hepatitis C is injection drug use through the sharing of needles, syringes, and other drug paraphernalia. Other risk factors for hepatitis C include the receipt of blood or blood products prior to 1992. Occupational, sexual, and mother-to-fetus transmission risks are low.

Several HCV publications were released in the summer of 2000: the California Department of Health Services' "*Hepatitis C Strategic Plan*": http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/pdf/Hepatitis%20C%20Strategic%20Plan%20-202001.pdf, CDC's "*National Hepatitis C Prevention Strategy":* http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/hepatitis/c/plan/index.htm and CDC's updated "*U.S. Public Health Service Guidelines for the Management of Occupational Exposures to HBV, HCV, and HIV and Recommendations for Postexposure Prophylaxis*": http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5011a1.htm.

LEGIONELLOSIS

(Data tables can be found on page 103)

Legionellosis is comprised of two distinct diseases: Legionnaires' disease and Pontiac fever. Legionnaires' disease is an acute pneumonia caused by *Legionella* spp. Pontiac fever, on the other hand, is a self-limited, influenza-like illness without pneumonia that may represent reaction to inhaled antigen rather than infection. Pontiac fever is rarely diagnosed; none of the cases of legionellosis reported in California between 1994 and 2000 were of Pontiac fever, so that hereafter the terms legionellosis and Legionnaires' disease are used interchangeably.

The number of reported cases of legionellosis reported annually in California has remained relatively constant between 40 and 80 from 1994-2000 (Table), with an annual incidence of 0.1 - 0.2 cases per 100,000 population. This probably represents a vast underestimate of the number of cases that actually occur. A population-based study in the U.S. found an incidence of six cases per 100,000 per year. CDC estimates that 8,000 to 18,000 cases occur in the U.S. each year; but an average of only about 350 per year are reported to CDC, or two to four percent of the estimated number.

While failure to report diagnosed cases may contribute to the under-reporting of legionellosis (California is one of only two states that does not require laboratory reporting of legionellosis), the problem is primarily the result of under-diagnosis. Legionnaires' disease cannot be distinguished clinically or radiographically from pneumonia caused by other agents, so that it is usually not suspected. Since community-acquired pneumonia is usually treated empirically with agents that are effective against *Legionella*, physicians do not perceive a need to order diagnostic tests for legionellosis. Even when a sputum culture is obtained, which is unusual for community-acquired pneumonia treated in outpatient settings, selective media, which is not readily available, is required for the growth of *Legionella*.

All reported cases of legionellosis in California are reviewed according to the CDC Case Definitions for Infectious Conditions Under Public Health Surveillance.[1] The laboratory criteria for diagnosis include:

- Isolation of *Legionella* from respiratory secretions, lung tissue, pleural fluid, or other normally sterile fluids, or
- Demonstration of a fourfold or greater rise in the reciprocal immunofluorescence antibody (IFA) titer greater than or equal to 128 against *Legionella pneumophila* serogroup 1 between paired acute- and convalescent-phase serum specimens, or
- Detection of *L. pneumophila* serogroup 1 in respiratory secretions, lung tissue, or pleural fluid by direct fluorescent antibody testing, or
- Demonstration of *L. pneumophila* serogroup 1 antigens in urine by radioimmunoassay or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

[1]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Case Definition for Infectious Conditions Under Public Health Surveillance, May 2, 1997. MMWR 1997'46(RR10)" 1-55.

A case is classified as confirmed if it is clinically compatible and laboratory confirmed. In 1996, the previously used category of "probable case," which was based on a single antibody titer, was discarded due to lack of specificity. For the next few years a significant percentage of cases reported by physicians to public health authorities in California continued to be based on single antibody titers, but were not counted by DHS, and the forms were returned to local health departments. As urine antigen testing became widely available, this became the diagnostic test of choice, and the number of cases reported based on single antibody titers has decreased.

Legionnaires' disease occurs in two settings, community-acquired and nosocomial. Most nosocomial cases occur in acute care hospitals, although some have been reported in long-term care facilities, including one case in a California nursing home in 1996. Beginning in 1995, each case has been reviewed to determine if it is nosocomial, facilitated by item 12 on the current CDC case report form. A case is classified as:

- Not nosocomial: no inpatient or outpatient hospital visits in the ten days prior to onset of symptoms;
- Definitely nosocomial: patient hospitalized continuously for ten days or more before the onset of *Legionella* infection;
- Possibly nosocomial: patient hospitalized two to nine days before the onset of *Legionella* infection.

The number of definite and possible nosocomial cases for 1994-2000 is shown in the table below.

Annual Number of Reported Cases of Legionellosis and Nosocomial Legionellosis, California, 1994 - 2000

Year	Reported cases	Definite/Possible nosocomial cases
1994	54	NA
1995	79	6
1996	43	1
1997	61	8
1998	52	6
1999	63	4
2000	54	4

Source: California Department of Health Services.

Twenty-three percent of Legionnaires' disease cases reported to CDC are nosocomial infections. This suggests that nosocomial legionellosis may be under-diagnosed and under-reported in California to an even greater extent than elsewhere in the U.S. When a case of nosocomial legionellosis is reported, the hospital infection control program is

contacted by DHS to ensure that the hospital is aware of current public health recommendations for the prevention and control of nosocomial legionellosis, and the hospital is encouraged to comply with those recommendations.

There were no outbreaks or clusters of legionellosis reported in 1999 or 2000. However, following a case of laboratory-confirmed (by urine antigen) Legionnaires' disease in an office worker in a large government office building, a number of asymptomatic workers sought antibody testing by their physicians, and some were found to have titers of greater than 1:250 which, however, can be a normal finding in 10-20 percent of healthy individuals. *Legionella* was detected in the building potable water, but no patient isolate existed for comparison. Considerable time and effort was expended, much of it due to misinformation about the significance of single antibody titers and the presence of *Legionella* in potable water.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

(Data tables can be found on page 105)

In California from 1981 to 2000, 56 cases of leptospirosis were reported with an average of three cases per year (range 0 to 14). Of the 14 cases reported in 2000, 50 percent were 30-39 years old and 79 percent were male. Thirteen (93 percent) were associated with one of two outbreaks. Ten cases were linked to an international outbreak among participants in the Eco-Challenge-Sabah 2000 in Borneo, Malaysia, where river swimming was a risk factor (MMWR January 19, 2001/50(02);21-24). Three other cases were associated with an outbreak among San Mateo County residents who had swam in a reservoir in Tuolumne County while on a houseboat vacation. The one sporadic case in 2000 was a San Mateo County resident who was exposed while swimming in fresh water in Hawaii.

These cases in 2000 illustrate the current epidemiology of human leptospirosis in California. Recreation in fresh water, either domestic or abroad, was the risk factor. Between 1994 and 1998, fresh water recreational exposure was implicated in 7 (39 percent) of the 18 cases of leptospirosis reported in California. Fresh water may be contaminated with the urine of infected animal reservoirs such as rodents, wild ungulates, and livestock. Historically, leptospirosis infections were more commonly reported in persons engaged in high risk occupations that brought them into direct contact with animal reservoirs (e.g., slaughterhouse workers, veterinarians, dairy farmers, pet owners).

The CDC is recommending the use of rapid serologic assays for diagnosis of leptospirosis. Although the microagglutination (MAT) test has been the “gold standard” diagnostic test for leptospirosis, the CDC reports that an enzyme-linked dot immunoassay for IgM antibodies in serum, the “Dip-S-Ticks assay,” appears to have a significantly greater sensitivity early in infection than other available assays, is more readily available, and is less labor intensive than the MAT test. Unpublished data show that this assay has a sensitivity of 27 percent at three days following the onset of fever, 84 percent at seven to nine days, and nearly 100 percent by 10-12 days (MMWR January 19, 2001/50(02);21-24). The DHS’ Microbial Diseases Laboratory no longer performs tests, but forwards acute and convalescent sera to CDC which performs extensive serological tests for leptospirosis.

LISTERIOSIS

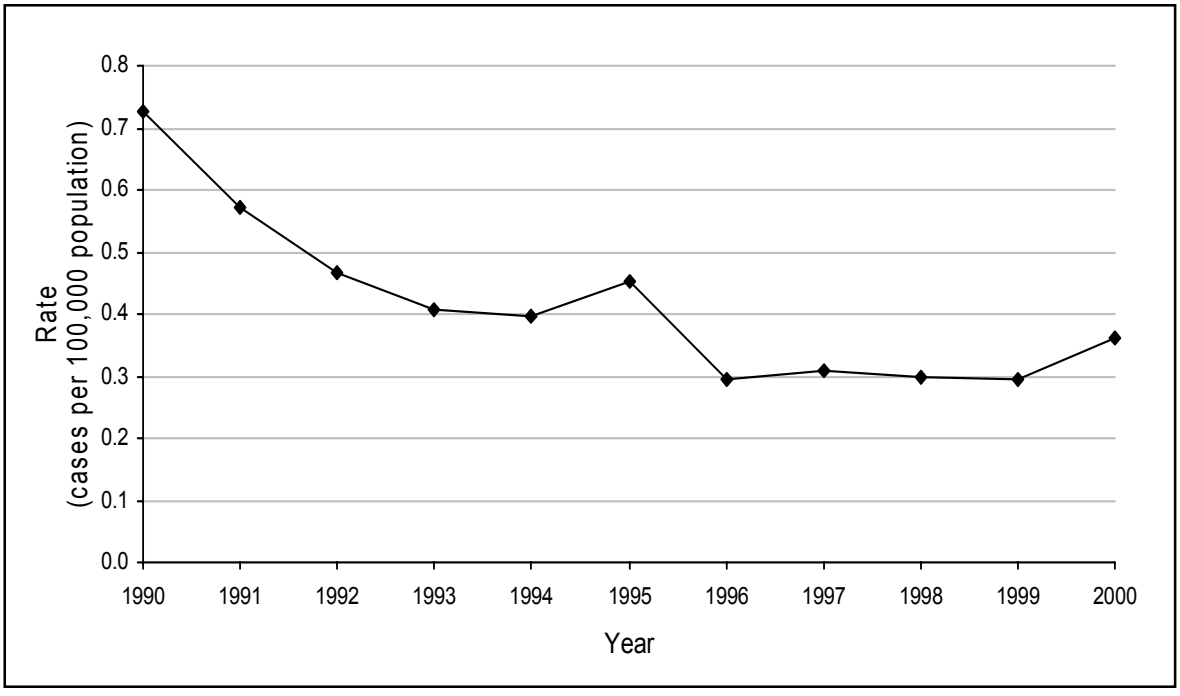
(Data tables can be found on page 106)

From 1986 to 2000, 2,247 cases of listeriosis were reported among California residents with an average of 150 cases per year (range 95 to 223). One hundred listeriosis cases were reported in 1999, and 125 cases were reported in 2000 with an overall incidence rate of 0.3 and 0.4 cases per 100,000 population, respectively. The median age of reported listeriosis cases from 1999-2000 was 61 years, 52 percent were female, and the predominant race/ethnicity was White (43 percent), followed by 24 percent unknown, 23 percent Hispanic, 7 percent Asian, and 3 percent Black.

A multi-state listeriosis outbreak involving California occurred from May through November 2000. Twenty-nine case-patients with confirmed *Listeria monocytogenes* were identified with indistinguishable pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) patterns from ten states. Four deaths and three miscarriages or stillbirths were reported nationwide. A joint case-control study implicated deli turkey meat and a voluntary recall was initiated.

Past risks for listeriosis include delicatessen ready-to-eat meats, chicken, milk, soft cheeses, and vegetables. Those at increased risk for listeriosis include pregnant women and their fetuses, newborn infants, the elderly, and immunocompromised individuals. Recommendations for preventing listeriosis are similar to those for preventing other foodborne illnesses which include avoiding consumption of raw (unpasteurized) milk or foods made from raw milk, avoiding cross-contamination, and adequately cooking food (MMWR 49(50);1129-1130). Additional prevention recommendations for higher risk individuals include avoiding soft cheeses and reheating leftover or ready-to-eat foods adequately.

Listeriosis, Rates for Reported Cases in California, 1990 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

LYME DISEASE

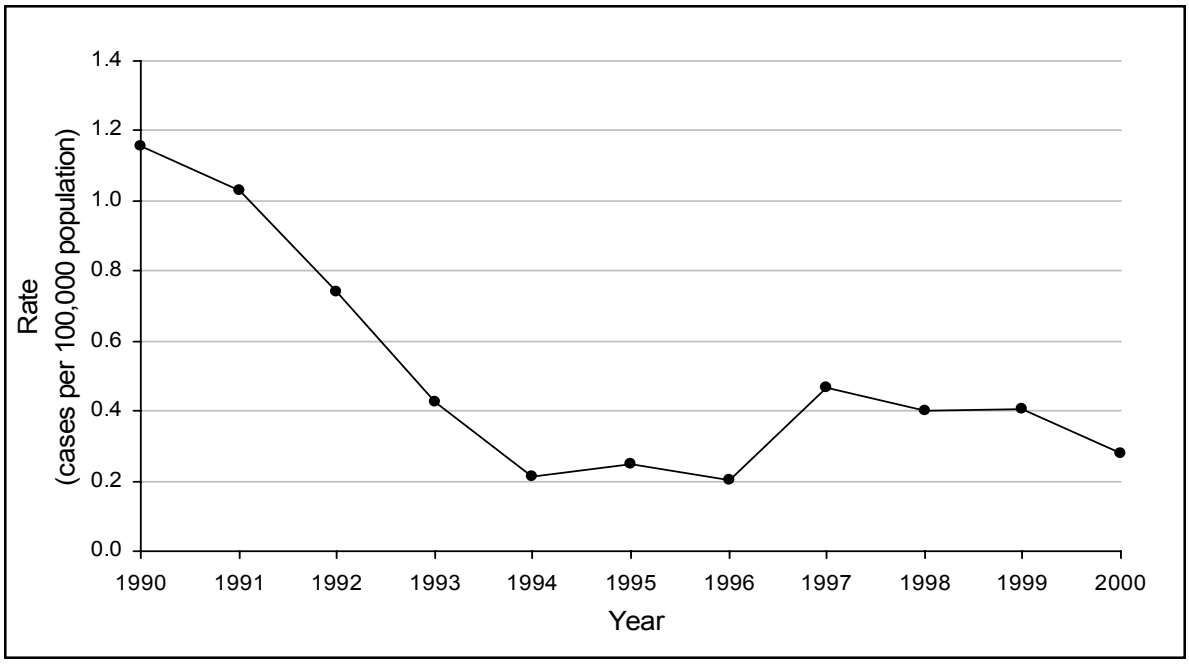
(Data tables can be found on page 107)

The number of Lyme disease cases reported in California decreased from 154 in 1997 to 96 in 2000. Risk of Lyme disease varies by region in California; population-adjusted case report incidence remained consistently highest in northern coastal California, particularly Trinity, Humboldt, and Mendocino Counties. In addition, approximately 40 percent of reported Lyme disease case-patients reported that they were likely exposed outside their county of residence, and over 20 percent outside California.

Lyme disease incidence roughly parallels the seasonality of its vector, the western black-legged tick (*Ixodes pacificus*). Two stages of the tick's life cycle are capable of transmitting Lyme disease: the nymph, which is most active from March to July, and the adult, which is most active from November through March. The nymph stage of *I. pacificus* is believed responsible for most cases of Lyme disease transmission because compared to the adult it is smaller (~1mm)–and therefore less likely to be detected—and in some areas of California has been shown more likely to harbor Lyme disease spirochetes. Over half of Lyme disease patients who are diagnosed with the characteristic erythema migrans rash have onset of symptoms between May and August, corresponding to the period of greatest nymphal tick activity.

The risk of Lyme disease can be reduced by avoiding areas where ticks are known to occur. Persons planning to engage in activities, such as hiking and camping where they might encounter ticks, should wear light-colored pants and long-sleeved shirts and apply an insect repellant to their clothes. Following such activities, persons should check themselves thoroughly and promptly remove any attached ticks.

Lyme Disease, Rates for Reported Cases, by Year, California, 1990 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

MEASLES (RUBEOLA)

(Data tables can be found on page 109-110)

In 1993, the Childhood Immunization Initiative established goals of eliminating indigenous transmission of measles and rubella in the U.S. Since 1998, less than 20 confirmed cases have been reported in California each year (Figure 1).

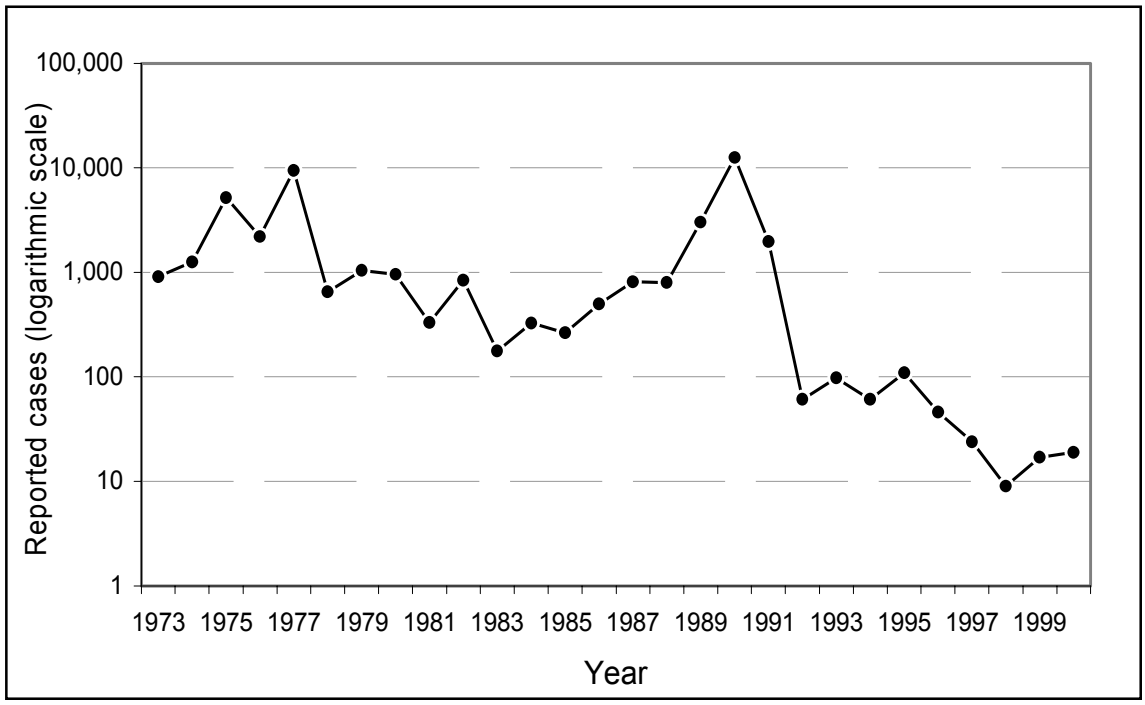
Of the 36 confirmed cases reported in California in 1999 and 2000, 10 were imported and 26 were indigenous*. Fifty-six percent of the cases were under 19 years of age. Sources of infection for imported cases included India, Malaysia, Japan, Philippines, Germany, and Turkey. Persons with imported cases transmitted measles virus to 12 persons. Importation-associated cases accounted for 58 percent of all cases reported in California in 1999 and 2000, and on average, one imported case resulted in 1.2 import-linked cases (range: 0 - 3). Figure 2 shows measles cases by infection source and week of rash onset in 2000.

In 1999, three measles outbreaks (i.e., three or more confirmed cases) occurred in three counties accounting for 13 (76 percent) of the 17 cases and in 2000, three outbreaks occurred in three counties accounting for 11 (58 percent) of the 19 cases. An epidemiologic link to an imported case was documented in four of the six outbreaks.

In 1999, 65 percent of the cases were under 19 years of age and, in 2000, only 47 percent of the cases were less than 19 years old. It appears that measles may no longer be endemic in California and that the level of population immunity is high. Sustaining high levels of vaccination and early detection of cases are important in limiting the indigenous spread of measles from imported cases and in preventing measles from becoming re-established as an endemic disease in California.

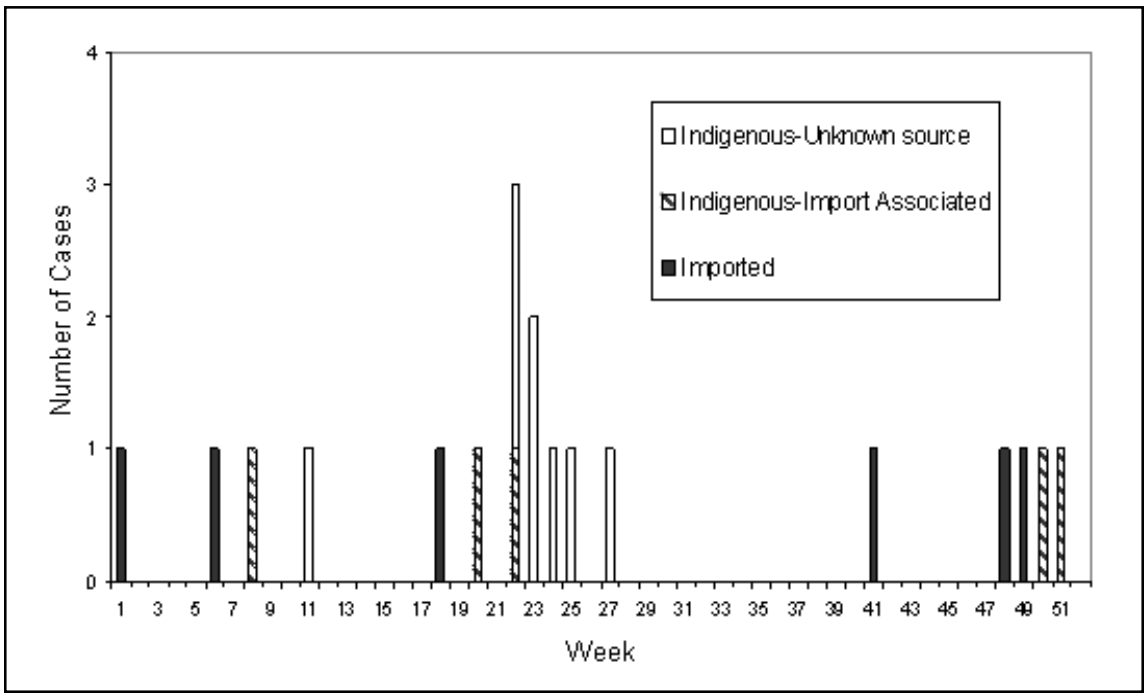
*Imported = cases among persons who were infected outside the U.S.; indigenous = cases in persons infected in the U.S. Indigenous cases are subclassified as import-linked = cases epidemiologically linked to imported cases,and unknown source = includes all other cases acquired in the U.S. for which no epidemiologic link or virologic evidence is found to indicate importation.

Figure 1: Reported Measles Cases, California, 1973 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

Figure 2: Number of Measles Cases by Infection Source and Week of Rash Onset, California, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

(Data tables can be found on page 111)

In California, the overall incidence of meningococcal disease in both 1999 and 2000 was 0.9 cases per 100,000 persons, comparable to the national incidence of 0.8-1.5 in the last decade. Three-hundred five cases were reported to the DHS in 1999, and 328 cases were reported in 2000. The majority of cases occurred between the months of December through May. Incidence rates were highest in infants less than one year of age, followed by children between the ages of one and four years of age. The last major increase in incidence of disease was between 1987 and 1989, when 585-645 cases per year were reported, corresponding to an incidence of 2.1-2.3 cases per 100,000 population. Compared to the previous reporting period (1994-1998), incidence rates were lower overall and in each age group except for 15-19 and 20-24 year olds. Blacks continued to have the highest incidence of meningococcal disease while Asians had the lowest incidence. Rates in Hispanics dropped between 1994 and 1998, and remained at levels comparable to those in Whites in 1999-2000. Serogroup information is known for 50-60 percent of the cases reported in California in 1999-2000. The most common serogroup causing meningococcal disease in California was serogroup B in almost 50 percent of cases, followed by C and Y.

In the winter of 2000-01, there were five school clusters in California: one each in the counties of Alameda, Los Angeles, Nevada, Sacramento, and Sonoma. Previously, in the past two decades, only two school clusters had occurred: one in Santa Clara in 1988, and one in San Luis Obispo in 1993. The 2000-01 clusters were not caused by the same meningococcal strain and were not related. The overall state incidence in the 5-18 year old age group remained the same in 2001 (1.0 per 100,000), although the incidence in the 13 to 18 year old subgroup was 1.6 per 100,000. Investigation of these outbreaks revealed risk factors in the adolescent age group that can be difficult to elicit, requiring the interviewing of friends and peers, in addition to family, to learn about social contacts that may need prophylaxis.

In response to the concern raised by these school clusters, DHS prepared and distributed a packet of information to local health departments in 2001 to assist in the investigation and control of future meningococcal disease cases and outbreaks: www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/disb/pdf/meningococcal%20qa.pdf. In addition, as mandated by Senate Bill 212 in 2001, DHS has completed Meningococcal Disease Prevention Plan, which is also available on the DHS site: www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/dcdcindex.htm.

DHS is also developing information regarding meningococcal disease and vaccination to be made available to school districts and degree-granting postsecondary educational institutions as mandated by Assembly Bill 1452 in 2001. The recommendations put forth by DHS for these bills will be based upon recent guidelines published by the CDC's ACIP and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Committee on Infectious Diseases.

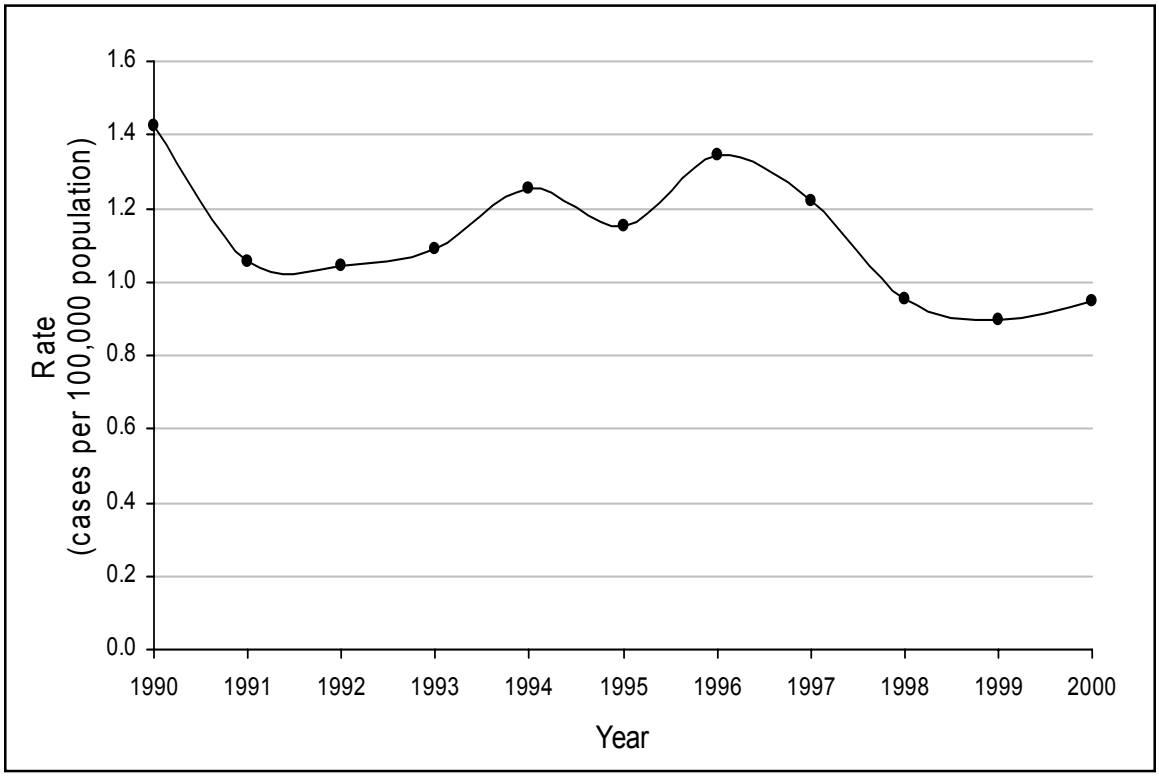
Meningococcal Infections
Distribution of Serogroups by Typed Isolates
California, 1999 - 2000

Serogroup	1999 (%)	2000 (%)
A	1	2
B	43	50
C	15	19
W135	2	3
Y	24	17
A/Y*	5	2
C/W135*	5	3
Other**	5	4

* Some labels do not distinguish between these serotypes.
** Includes X, Z 2(X,Y,Z), A/C/Y/W135, and non-typable strains.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

Meningococcal Infections
Rates for Reported Cases, by Year, California, 1990 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

PERTUSSIS

(Data tables can be found on page 115)

After the introduction of whole-cell pertussis vaccine combined with diphtheria and tetanus toxoids (DTP) among infants and children in the late 1940s, the incidence of reported pertussis in California declined from a high of 21,344 cases in 1941, to a historic low of 75 cases in 1976. However, since 1976, the numbers of reported pertussis cases have been increasing cyclically with peaks occurring every three to five years (Figure).

A total of 1,144 probable and confirmed cases were reported in 1999 and a total of 632 cases were reported in 2000. Annual incidence rates were 3.4 per 100,000 population in 1999 and 1.8 per 100,000 population in 2000. Three counties, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara accounted for more than 40 percent of the cases in both 1999 and 2000.

In 1999 and 2000, 813 (46 percent) of the reported cases occurred in children under age one and 219 (12 percent) of the cases occurred in children between one and seven years of age. Incidence rates among children under one year of age were highest in Hispanics and Native Americans (Table). Of the cases occurring among infants less than one year of age, 758 (93 percent) were too young (0-6 months old) to have received three doses of pertussis-containing vaccine. Eighty percent of these cases under seven months of age were hospitalized and three children in this age group died.

Reported Pertussis Cases and Incidence, per 100,000 population, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, by Racial/Ethnic Group in California, 1999-2000

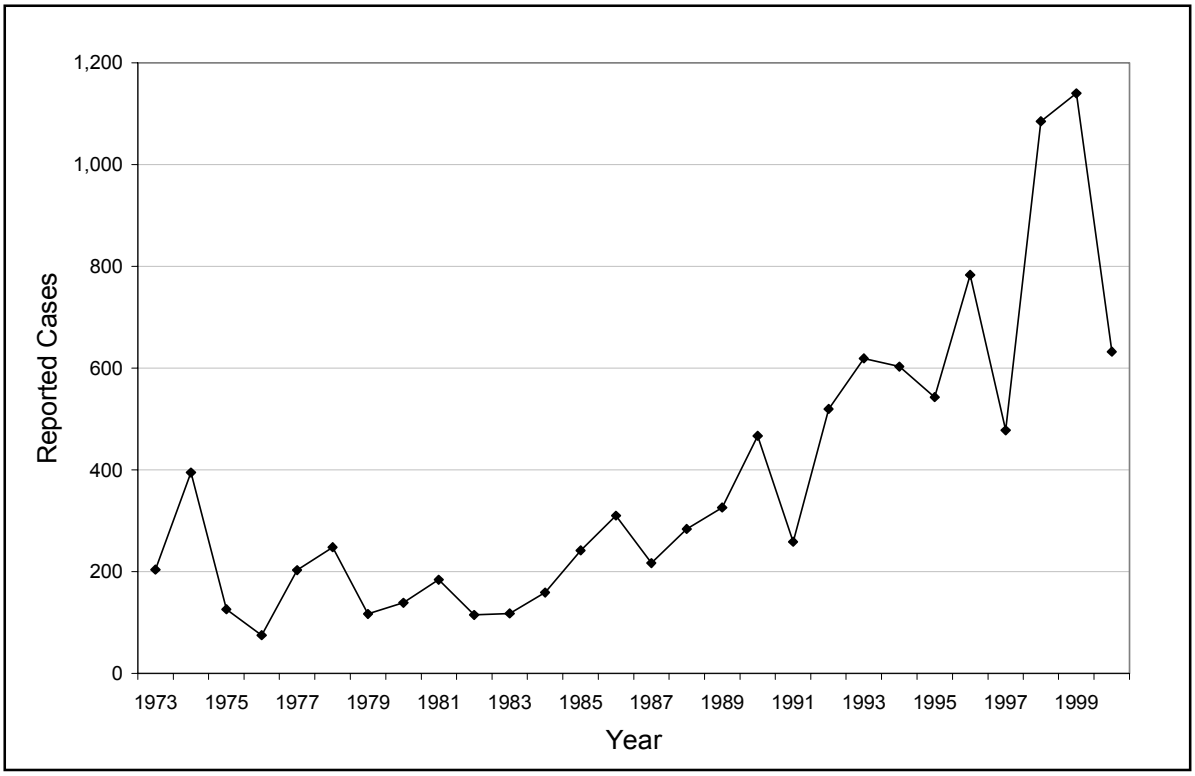
	Total		< 1 yr		Hospitalized		Deaths
	cases	incidence	cases	incidence	cases	%	No.
Total	1776	2.58	813	73.24	690	39	3
Asian Pacific-Islander	54	0.69	29	22.7	23	3	-
African American	49	1.05	37	49.6	30	4	-
Hispanic	698	3.32	466	87.65	398	58	2
Native American	23	5.63	13	239.54	15	2	-
White	748	2.15	183	49.37	152	22	-
Unknown	204	-	83	-	72	10	1

Source: California Department of Health Services.

In 1999, 15 outbreaks (i.e., five or more cases) occurred in ten counties accounting for 12 percent of the reported cases. In 2000, nine outbreaks occurred in seven counties accounting for 16 percent of the reported cases. On average, an outbreak involved nine cases (range: 4 – 67). The two largest outbreaks lasted more than three months and occurred in Yolo and Sonoma Counties.

The high rates of pertussis observed among infants too young to receive three doses of pertussis-containing vaccine suggest that pertussis is circulating widely. The reason for the higher disease rates among Hispanics and Native Americans in 1999 and 2000 is not known. In some previous years, the highest rates have been among African Americans. Prevention and control efforts should continue to be directed at maintaining high vaccination rates and managing pertussis cases and outbreaks.

Pertussis Cases in California, 1973 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

PLAGUE

(Data tables can be found on page 116)

Only one case of human plague was identified in California in 1999-2000. The case-patient developed fever, chills, respiratory difficulty, and an enlarged inguinal lymph node in July 2000. Plague was confirmed by culture of *Yersinia pestis* from blood. The patient recovered following antimicrobial treatment. The patient recalled no specific flea bite, but worked outdoors near an area where a die-off of ground squirrels was subsequently determined to have occurred, suggesting recent plague activity in these squirrels. The case-patient was a resident of rural Kern County, an area where cases of plague have been previously identified in recent years – one in 1997, two in 1995 – and where plague is enzootic in wild rodent populations.

Seven cases of feline plague were identified in 1999. Four of these were in the Antelope Valley of Los Angeles County. Cats are highly susceptible to plague and when infected can readily transmit the bacteria to humans through respiratory secretions. Because of this risk, owners and handlers of cats infected with plague are often advised to take antimicrobial prophylaxis.

The CDC lists plague among the Category A high-priority potential agents for bioterrorism. DHS has developed and implemented enhanced protocols for investigation of reported cases of plague to expedite the determination of whether a case of plague may represent an unnatural exposure.

PSITTACOSIS

(Data tables can be found on page 118)

From 1981 to 2000, 242 cases of psittacosis were reported among California residents with an average of 12 cases per year (range 0 to 35). There were three psittacosis cases reported in 1999. For the first time since the disease was made reportable, no psittacosis cases were reported in 2000. The number of reported psittacosis cases has steadily decreased since the early 1980s; however, many cases may go unreported or be misdiagnosed because the disease is difficult to diagnose and the illness can be mild or asymptomatic.

During 1999, 62 avian chlamydiosis (AC) cases in pet birds were reported to the DHS Veterinary Public Health Section (VPHS), including eight birds from pet stores or flea market/swap meets. During 2000, 37 cases of AC in pet birds were reported to VPHS including 11 birds that had been purchased from a pet store or breeder within 60 days of the case report.

Under the California Health and Safety Code and the California Code of Regulations (Title 17), the DHS or local health officer may quarantine pet birds diagnosed with AC or pet birds suspected to be a potential source of human disease. Veterinarians or veterinary laboratories voluntarily report cases of AC in pet birds to VPHS; staff then notify local public health authorities (usually the local public health veterinarian, environmental health department, or animal control), who may conduct an environmental investigation. Additional transmission to other birds or people is prevented through quarantine and antibiotic therapy. When an infected aviary is identified, the premises are quarantined, the birds treated with antibiotics for 45 days, and the facility is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

The National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians annually prepares the "Compendium of Measures to Control *Chlamydophila psittaci* (formerly *Chlamydia psittaci*) Infection among Humans (Psittacosis) and Pet Birds." These guidelines have been adopted by VPHS in order to provide local health jurisdictions with assistance in conducting investigations. The Compendium provides control and prevention measures for both humans and pet birds and describes in detail various aspects of the disease, diagnostic methods, and treatment options. The Compendium, in addition to the California laws and regulations related to pet birds, is available on the DHS website at: http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/disb/disbindex.htm.

Psittacosis Cases in California, 1981 - 2000

Year Reported	No. of Cases	Year Reported	No. of Cases	Year Reported	No. of Cases	Year Reported	No. of Cases
1981	35	1986	13	1991	10	1996	6
1982	27	1987	9	1992	11	1997	8
1983	31	1988	15	1993	10	1998	6
1984	20	1989	6	1994	4	1999	3
1985	14	1990	8	1995	6	2000	0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

Q FEVER

(Data tables can be found on page 119)

From 1981 to 2000, 157 cases of Q fever infection were reported among California residents with an average of eight cases per year (range 2 to 31). In contrast, the ten-year average from 1971-1980 was 18 cases per year (range 9 to 38). Three and eight Q fever infections were reported in 1999 and 2000, respectively. Of these 11 cases, 100 percent were male and their mean age was 49 years (range 28 to 71 years). Two of the 11 (18 percent) cases had evidence of chronic Q fever infection. Q fever cases were reported by eight local health jurisdictions in both Northern and Southern California: Alameda, Colusa, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Marin (2), Riverside (2), San Bernardino (2), and Sonoma Counties. No outbreaks were reported in 1999-2000.

In California, Q fever is seen in both rural and urban settings where susceptible individuals may have direct or indirect contact with infected animals, especially sheep, goats, and cattle. Infections have also occurred following consumption of raw milk or other dairy products. Occupational risk groups include veterinarians, meat processing plant workers, sheep and dairy workers, livestock farmers, and researchers at facilities housing sheep. Historically in California, several outbreaks have occurred at research institutions involved with sheep reproduction. In 1996, an outbreak among volunteers at a humane society in San Mateo County occurred following contact with pregnant goats and their newborn kids. In 1998, an acute Q fever case and several asymptomatic cases were associated with sheep at a petting farm in Long Beach.

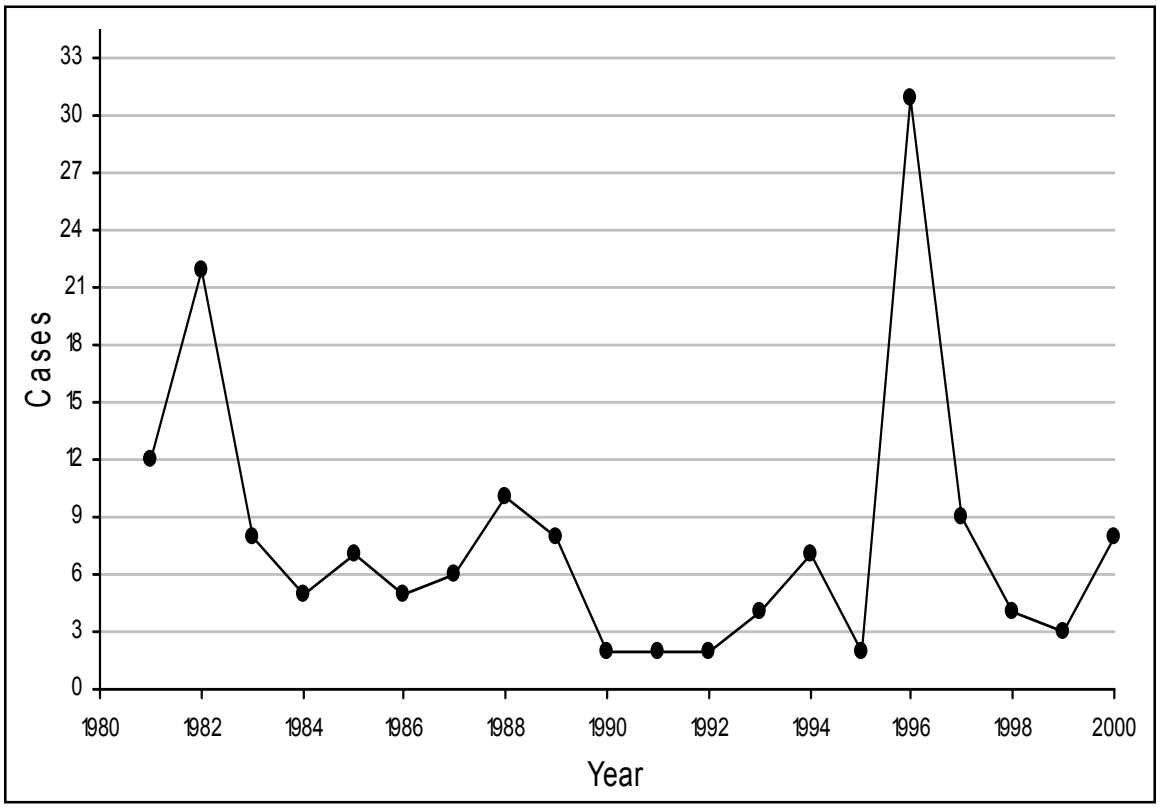
The diagnosis of Q fever can be challenging due to the insidious nature of the infection, the wide variation of clinical presentations, and the complicated serologic profiles. An acute nonspecific febrile illness with pneumonitis and/or granulomatous hepatitis may suggest acute or subacute Q fever infection. Chronic Q fever, which manifests months to years later, is often characterized by endocarditis. The DHS Viral and Rickettsial Disease Laboratory (VRDL) offers diagnostic testing for Q fever using the indirect immunofluorescent antibody (IFA) test. High Phase II titers indicate acute Q fever infection whereas high Phase I titers suggest chronic Q fever infection. Routine monitoring for chronic disease by serology after resolution of the acute illness is recommended.

Q Fever Cases in California, 1981 - 2000

Year Reported	No. of Cases	Year Reported	No. of Cases
1981	12	1991	2
1982	22	1992	2
1983	8	1993	4
1984	5	1994	7
1985	7	1995	2
1986	5	1996	31
1987	6	1997	9
1988	10	1998	4
1989	8	1999	3
1990	2	2000	8

Source: California Department of Health Services.

Q Fever Cases in California, 1981 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

RABIES - ANIMAL

(Data tables can be found on page 120)

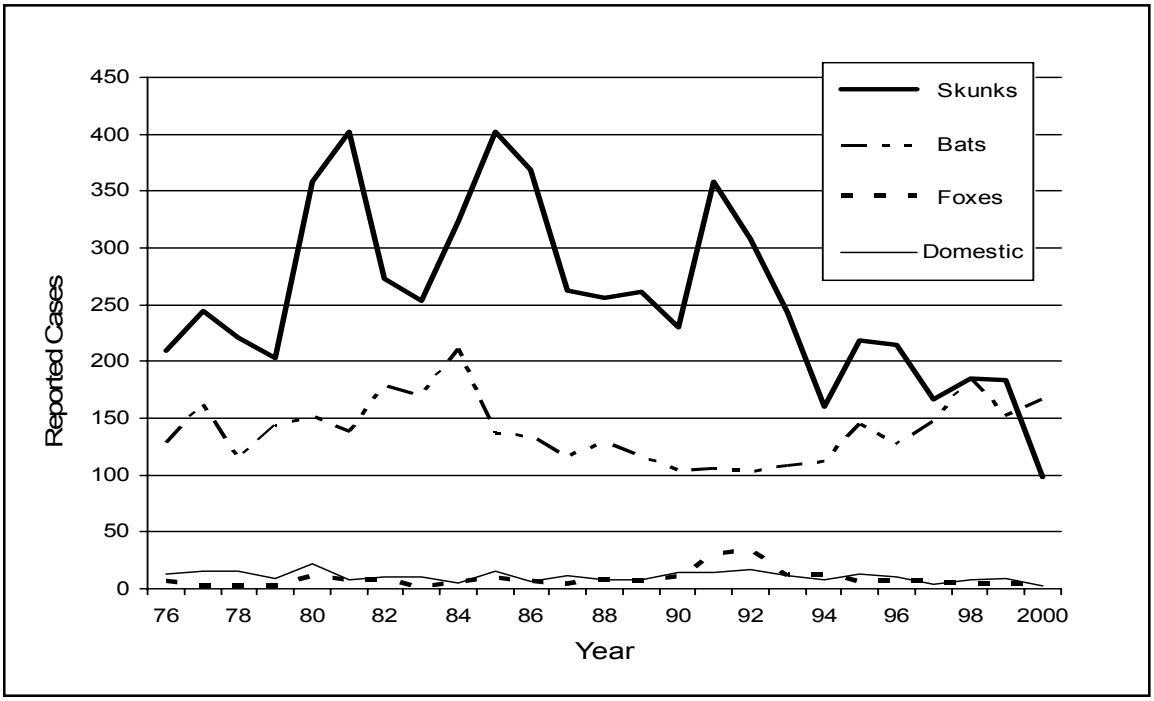
Between 1989 and 1998, the annual number of reported rabid animals in California ranged from 294 to 510 (mean=385.8). In 1999-2000, an average of 312 rabid animals were reported (351 animals in 1999 and 273 in 2000); a decrease of 19 percent compared to the previous ten-year period. Rabid animals were reported from 54 (89 percent) California local health jurisdictions and a total of 18,080 animals were tested for rabies during 1999-2000. Rabid wildlife accounted for 98 percent of reported cases for the 1999-2000 time period with bats (319 cases) surpassing skunks (281 cases) as the most commonly reported rabid animal in California. Other reported rabid wildlife include nine foxes, two opossums, a raccoon, and a wolf-dog hybrid. Rabid domestic animals that were reported include seven dogs, two cats, a goat, and a sheep.

One human rabies case was reported in California in September 2000. A 49-year-old male Amador County resident developed rabies that was associated with the Mexican free-tailed bat rabies virus variant although no history of direct bat exposure was reported. This case represents the sixth reported human rabies case in California between 1990-2000. During this same time period, 32 human rabies cases were reported nationally, of which 24 (75 percent) were attributed to bat-associated rabies virus variants. A history of a bat bite was reported in only one of these cases. More details regarding this case are available at: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/wk/mm4949.pdf.

All counties in California continue to be declared endemic for animal rabies with two reservoir species present: bats found statewide and skunks found from Santa Barbara County northward. A cyclical trend in skunk rabies is observed every three to five years, and it appears that the year 2000 was a low year (98 rabid skunks) compared to a high point (219 rabid skunks) in 1995. Bat rabies has an annual seasonal trend with a large proportion of rabid bats reported between September and November in association with migratory behaviors, climate changes, and food availability.

The ACIP updated the human rabies prevention recommendations in 1999 to include special recommendations related to bat exposures and changing the administration of human rabies immune globulin to have the full dose administered at the exposure wound site if possible. The ACIP recommendations are available at: ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Publications/mmwr/RR/RR4801.pdf. In addition, the latest California Compendium of Rabies Control and Prevention, the most recent California Rabies Control Program Annual Report, and the California laws and regulations related to rabies are available on the DHS website under the Veterinary Public Health Section at: http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/disb/disbindex.htm.

Animal Rabies Cases in California, 1976 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

SALMONELLOSIS

(Data tables can be found on page 127)

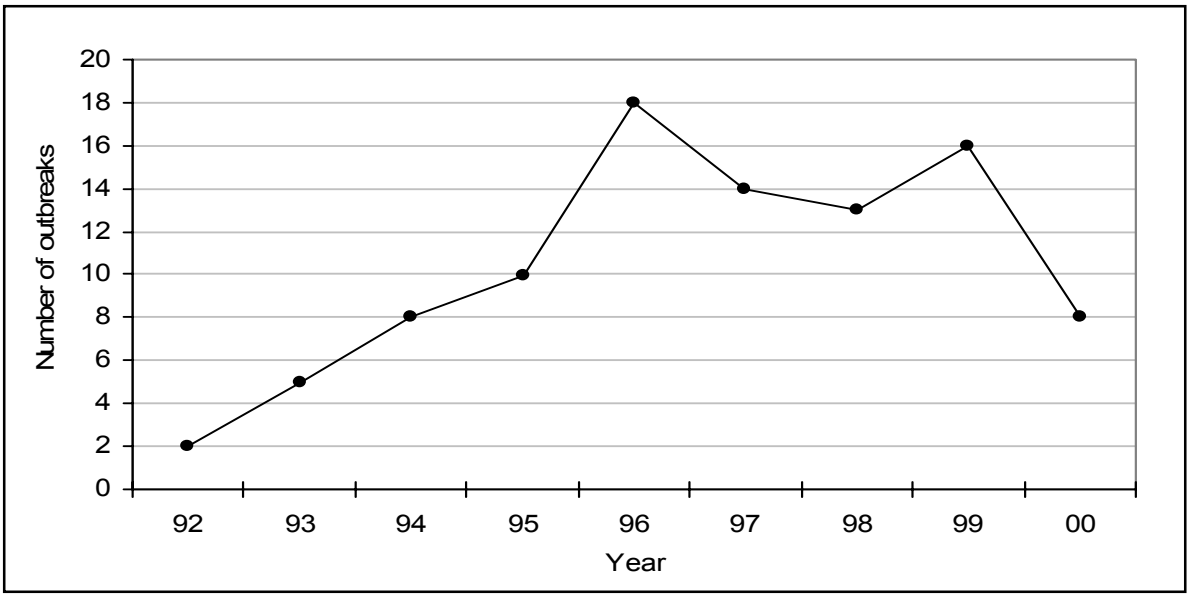
Transmission of *Salmonella* is generally via the fecal-oral route; human infection usually occurs through the consumption of contaminated food. The gastrointestinal tracts of food animals (e.g., poultry and swine) are frequently colonized with *Salmonella* species. Transovarial transmission of *Salmonella* Enteritidis to the interior of intact shell eggs can occur following colonization of the ovaries among egg-laying hens.

Foodborne outbreak investigations have implicated foods of animal origin, such as meat, dairy products, and eggs in outbreaks of human salmonellosis.[1] The presence of *Salmonella* in products of animal origin poses a risk when these products are undercooked, mishandled, or cross-contaminate other foods during food production or preparation. Recent outbreaks have implicated fresh produce (e.g., cantaloupe, tomatoes, sprouts), presumably contaminated by animal feces.[1,2,3,4] Contact with farm animals and reptiles can also result in salmonellosis.

The annual incidence of salmonellosis in California, as identified through passive surveillance, has decreased from 1996 through 1999.[5] Active surveillance revealed a decrease in the incidence of laboratory-confirmed salmonellosis in two California counties during 1996-99.[6] The decreasing trend may not hold true for all serotypes. National laboratory surveillance data demonstrate a similar decrease, mainly among isolates of *Salmonella* serotype Enteritidis.[7] Although serotype data were not available in the current data set, reports of *Salmonella* serotype Enteritidis (SE) outbreaks in California have decreased since 1996 (Figure 1). This decrease in SE cases may partially be due to increased awareness of safe egg handling and preparation and efforts by egg ranchers participating in the California Egg Quality Assurance Plan. Further follow-up is needed to establish that the recent downward trend is a continuing one rather than a reporting artifact or part of a fluctuating temporal pattern.

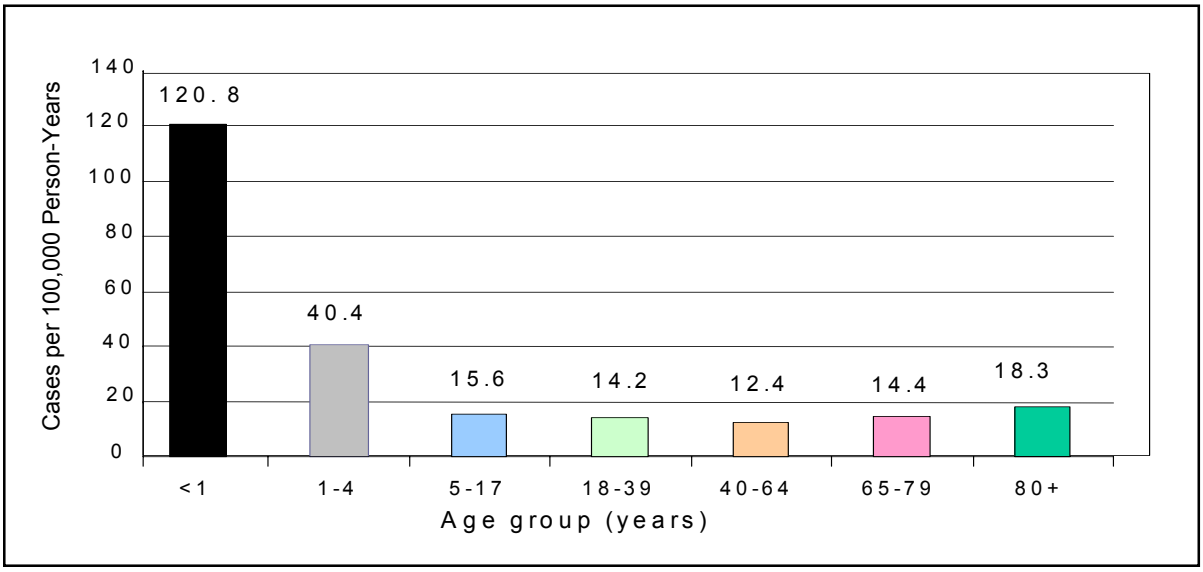
Infants and young children had the highest rates of reported *Salmonella* infection (Figure 2). The rates for males and females were similar. Salmonellosis case reports often lacked demographic data, particularly prior to 1993, when over half of cases were reported by local health jurisdictions as aggregate counts. Beginning in 1993, 12.5 percent of cases were reported in aggregate form. From 1993 through 1999, age was reported for 89 percent of patients; race/ethnicity was reported for 68 percent of patients. The age-specific rates in Figure 2 were adjusted to account for cases with unreported ages by assuming that the proportion with missing age was the same in each age group.

Figure 1. Outbreaks of *Salmonella* Enteritidis in California, 1992 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

Figure 2. Age-Specific Rate of *Salmonella* Infections in California, 1993 - 1999



Source: California Department of Health Services.

[1]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Surveillance Summaries, March 17, 2000. MMWR 2000;49(No. SS-1).
[2]Mohle-Boetani JC, Reporter R, Werner SB, et al. An outbreak of *Salmonella* serogroup Saphra due to cantaloupes from Mexico. JID 1999; 180:1361-4.
[3]Cummings K, Barrett E, Mohle-Boetani JC, et al. A multistate outbreak of *Salmonella enterica* serotype Baildon associated with domestic raw tomatoes. EID 2001; 7 (6):1046-1048,
[4]Mohle-Boetani JC, Farrar JA, Werner SB, et al. *Escherichia coli* O157 and *Salmonella* infections associated with sprouts in California, 1996-1998. Ann Intern Med 2001; 135:239-247.
[5]Trevejo RT, Courtney JG, Starr M, Vugia DJ. Epidemiology of salmonellosis in California, 1990-1999: morbidity, mortality, and hospitalization costs. Am J Epidemiol 2003; 157:48-57.
[6]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Preliminary FoodNet data on the incidence of foodborne illnesses—selected sites, United States, 1999. MMWR 2000;49;201-5.
[7]Olsen SJ, Bishop R, Brenner FW, Roels TH, Bean N, Tauxe RV, Slutsker L. The changing epidemiology of *Salmonella*: Trends in serotypes isolated from humans in the United States, 1987-1997. J Infect Dis 2001;183:753-61.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

(Data tables can be found on page 128-131)

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are the most common conditions among all the reportable diseases described in this report. Bacterial STDs are important public health problems for many reasons. In the U.S., STDs are the leading cause of preventable infertility; they are associated with adverse birth outcomes, they cause pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) in women, and they are associated with increased sexual transmission of HIV.

In 2000 alone, 95,458 cases of *Chlamydia trachomatis* (chlamydia) were reported in California, corresponding to a rate of 276.8 per 100,000 population; 21,628 cases of gonorrhea (GC) were reported (rate=62.7); and 327 cases of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis were reported (rate=0.9). Table 1 shows the number of cases and rates for these three main reportable STDs from 1990 through 2000. Additional detailed data on STDs in California, including provisional 2001 data tables and annual reports, can be found at the STD Branch website at: www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/STD/stdindex.htm.

Table 1. Syphilis, Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases and Rates, California, 1990 - 2000

YEAR	Syphilis				Chlamydia		Gonorrhea	
	Primary and Secondary		Early Latent					
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1990	4,494	14.7	5,684	18.5	66,213	216.0	54,076	176.4
1991	2,604	8.3	3,972	12.7	69,974	224.0	44,104	141.2
1992	1,500	4.7	3,178	10.0	67,113	211.6	38,182	120.4
1993	1,019	3.2	2,303	7.2	68,323	213.5	31,443	98.3
1994	775	2.4	1,638	5.1	72,770	226.3	29,241	90.9
1995	591	1.8	1,409	4.4	61,541	190.6	24,369	75.5
1996	521	1.6	1,190	3.7	61,666	189.7	18,570	57.1
1997	386	1.2	961	2.9	68,599	208.0	18,002	54.6
1998	325	1.0	782	2.3	76,401	228.8	19,555	58.6
1999	284	0.8	584	1.7	85,022	250.6	18,656	55.0
2000	327	0.9	357	1.0	95,458	276.8	21,628	62.7

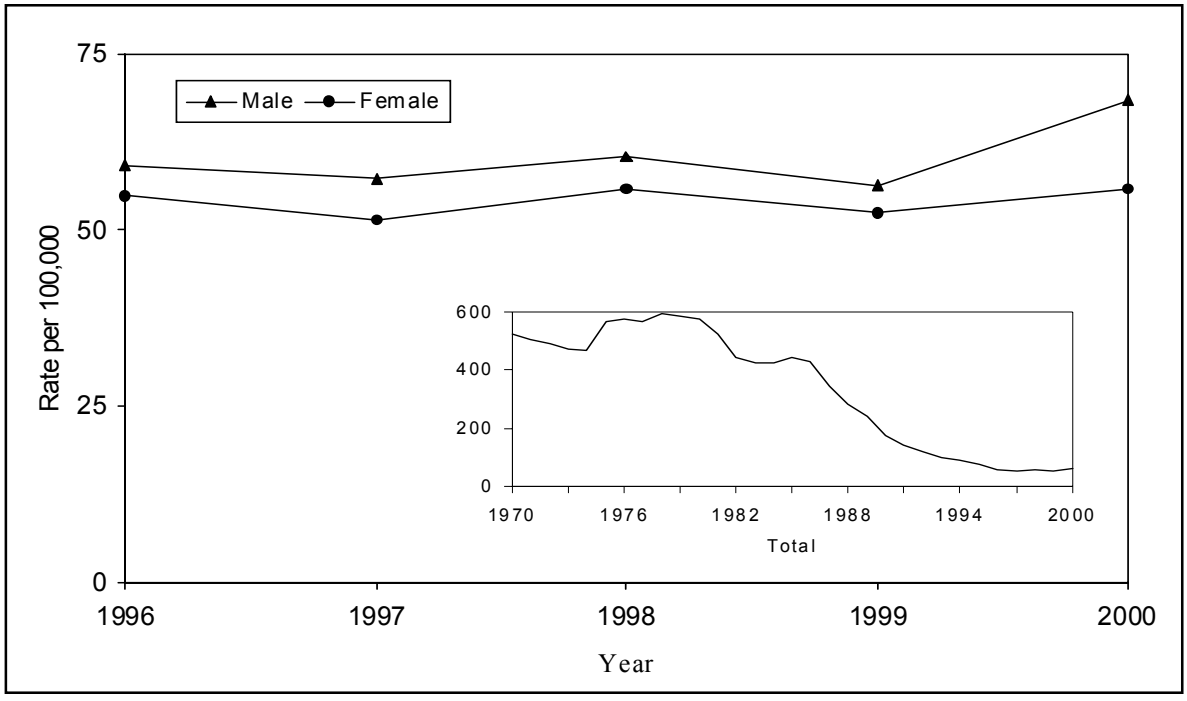
Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

Time Trends:

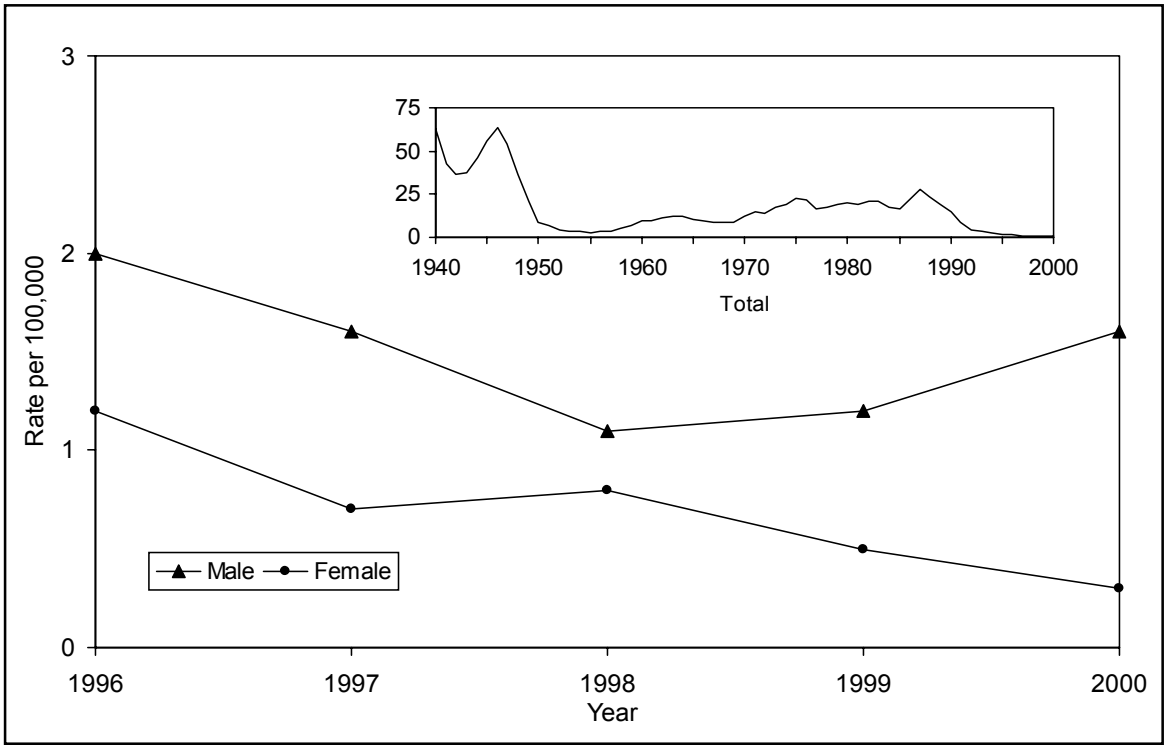
After many years of decreasing incidence, both gonorrhea and syphilis increased in California in 2000. Figure 1 indicates the trends for gonorrhea, and shows an increase in 2000 for both men and women. Preliminary data from 2001 clearly indicates that this pattern is continuing. Limited data from case-based reports provide some insight as to why this increase is occurring. Some of the increase is associated with men who have sex with men (MSM), as is apparent from data from the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), where the proportion of MSM cases among all GC cases increased steadily from 8.9 percent 1997 to 52.3 percent in 2000. Figure 2 describes the trends for primary and secondary syphilis (P&S) where, unlike gonorrhea, the increase is only in men, and the historic decrease continues for women. Preliminary data from 2001 again indicate this pattern is continuing, with an even sharper increase in male cases. Data from enhanced syphilis surveillance indicate that the increase in male cases is due entirely to increases in cases among MSM. In 1999, 25.4 percent of the cases were MSM; in 2000 this grew to 56.3 percent, and preliminary 2001 data indicate further growth to 73.9 percent. Figure 3, which includes preliminary 2001 data, shows that MSM syphilis cases have increased in almost all areas of the state, and that syphilis is now an epidemic in this population. While chlamydia also increased in 2000, and had increased steadily since it first became reportable in 1990, much of this increase is artifactual, due to increased screening of at risk populations, improved sensitivity of diagnostic tests used, and improved provider reporting. The true pattern of chlamydia incidence by time can not be determined from case-based surveillance data.

Figure 1. Gonorrhea Rates by Gender, California, 1996 - 2000



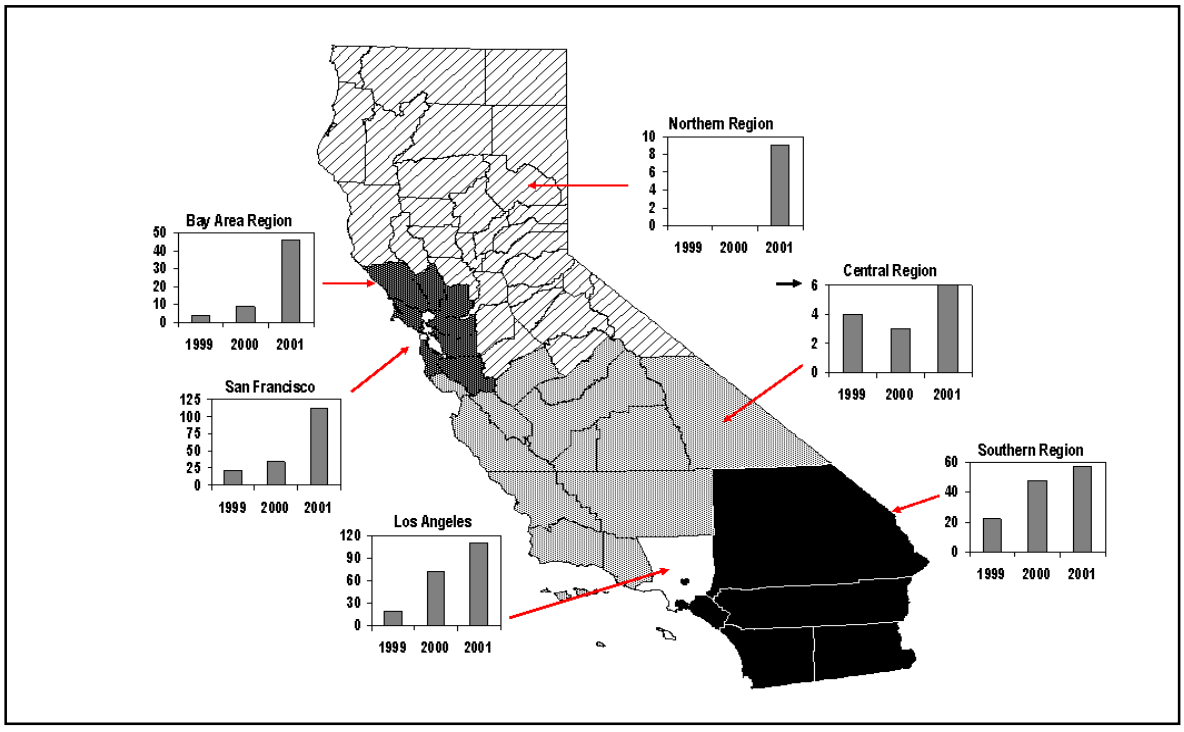
Source: California Department of Health Services.

Figure 2. Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Rates by Gender, California, 1996 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

Figure 3. Number of MSM P&S Syphilis Cases by Region, California, 1999 - 2001

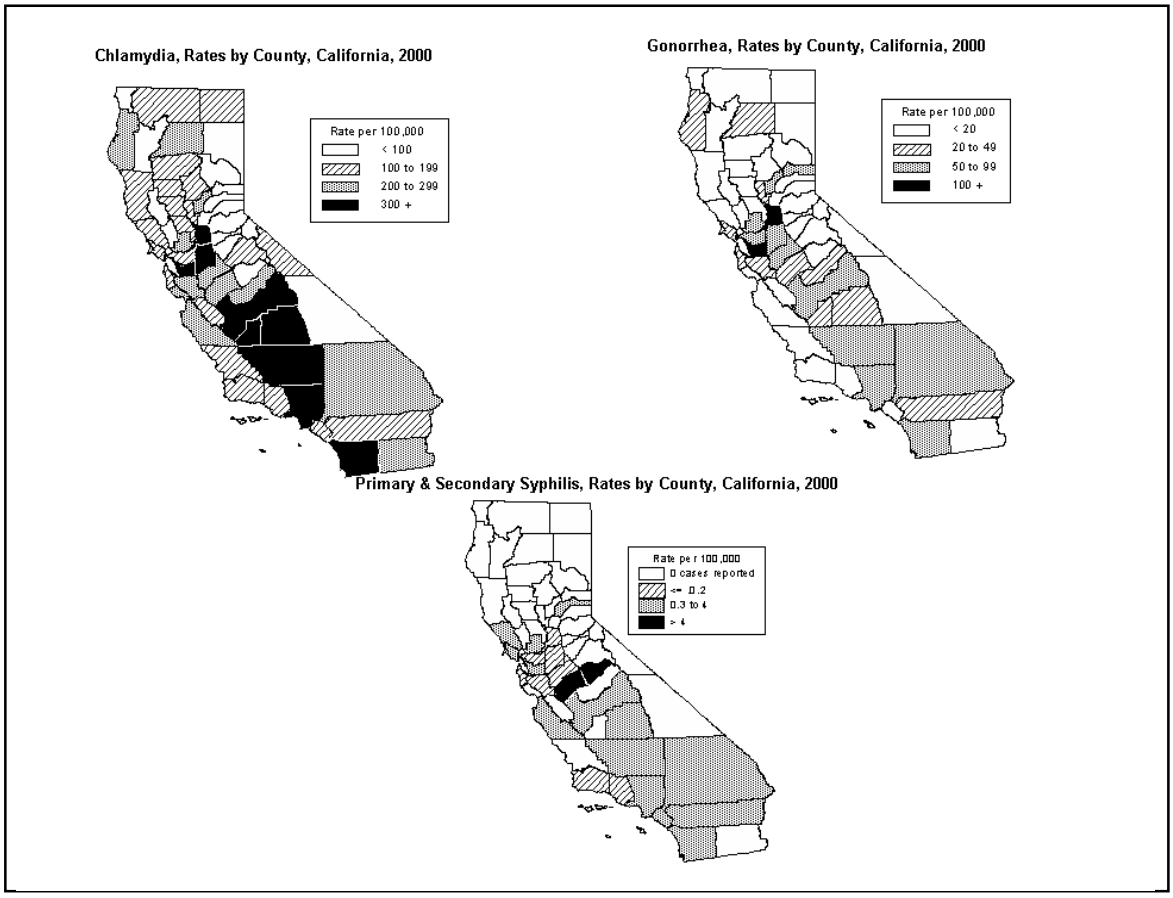


Source: California Department of Health Services.

Geographic Distribution:

Figure 4 shows the geographic distribution of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis and highlights the geographic variations in rates of reported cases by county across the state. One striking observation is the relatively higher rates of chlamydia in the central region of the state compared to other areas, and the relatively lower rates for all three diseases in the northeastern section of the state. Some of the high syphilis rates are in counties with very small populations and very few cases.

Figure 4. Geographic Distribution of Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis
California, 2000

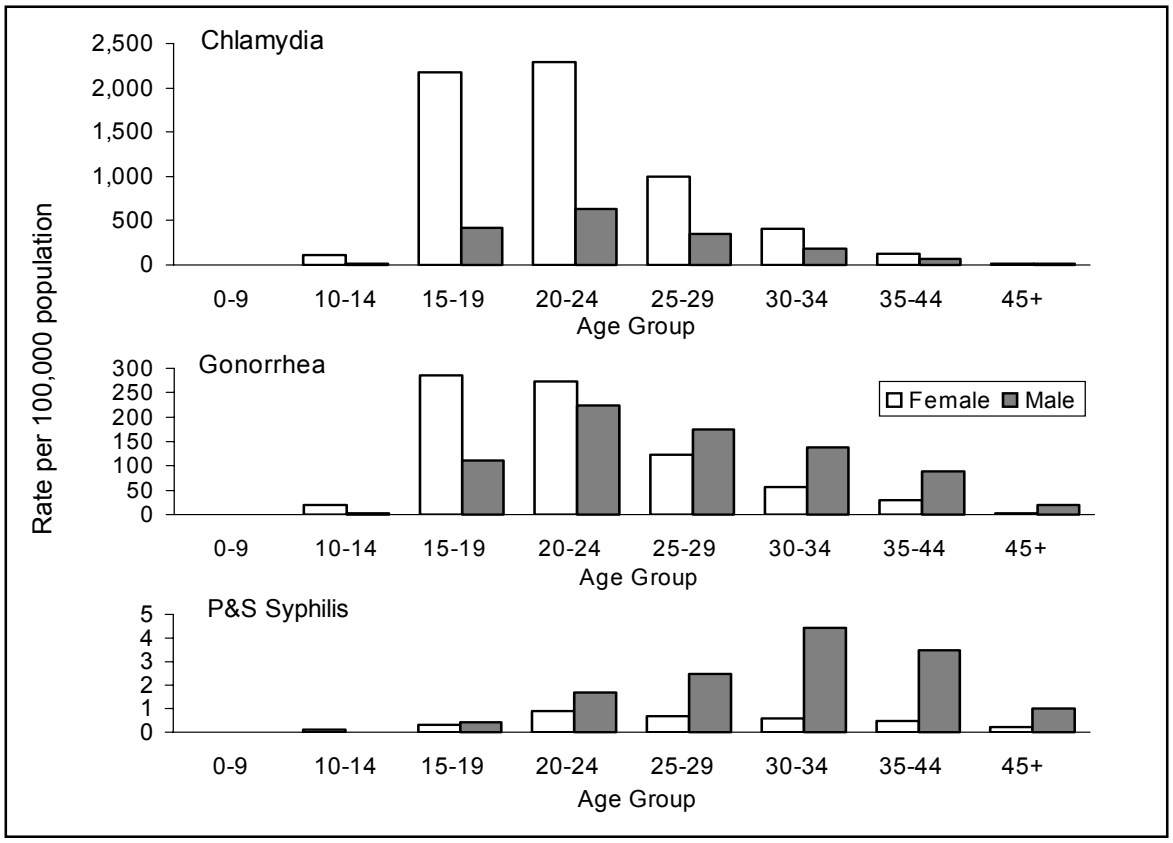


Source: California Department of Health Services.

Age and Gender:

Figure 5 shows the age and gender distribution of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis cases for 2000. For chlamydia (5-top) the highest rates are in females in the 20-24 and 15-19 year old age groups, with substantially lower rates in older age groups. The rates for males are much lower than females in all age groups. However, this gender difference is largely artifactual, due to the asymptomatic nature of chlamydia and the much greater emphasis on chlamydia screening for females, particularly in this 15-24 year old age group.

Figure 5.
Rates of Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and P&S Syphilis by Age and Gender, California, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

Figure 5-middle shows the age and gender distribution for gonorrhea and indicates the highest rates in females are also in the 15-19 and 20-24 year old age groups. For males, the rates are highest in the 20-24 and 25-29 year old age groups, and by 25-29, males have higher rates than females. The relative shift from higher rates in younger women to higher rates in older men, may be suggestive of several aspects of sexual network dynamics including a pattern of older men having sex with younger women. Some of this differential may also be due to higher rates of gonorrhea in older MSM.

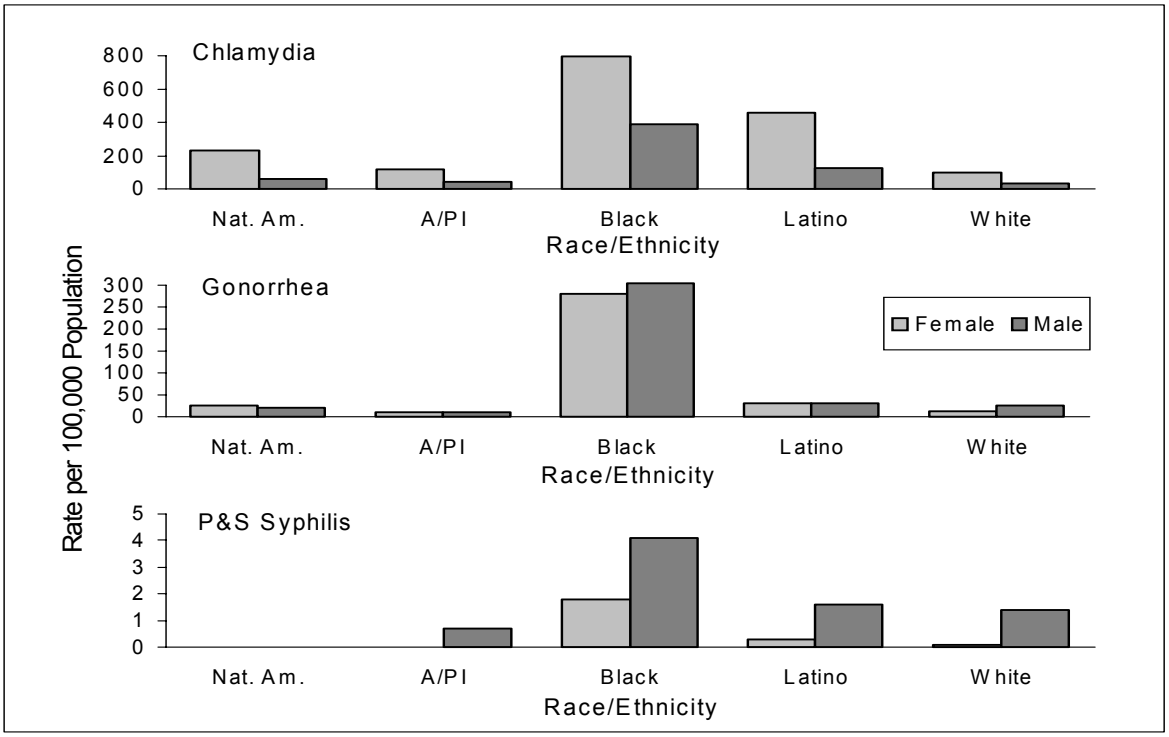
Figure 5-bottom shows the age and gender distribution for syphilis cases. Because of the large proportion of MSM cases, the rates of syphilis cases are much higher for males than females in all the adult age groups. Furthermore, the relative shift to older male cases, compared to gonorrhea or chlamydia, with the highest rate in the 30-34 year old age group, is reflective of a very different transmission pattern, concentrated in “older” MSM.

Race/Ethnicity:

As shown in Figure 6 for chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis for both males and females, the rates of reported disease are higher in African Americans than in any other race/ethnic group. Other important differences can also be seen in Figure 6, including the generally

higher rate in Hispanics compared to non-Hispanic Whites. While the elevated rate in African Americans and Hispanics may be primarily due to differences in sexual networks and prevalence of STDs in these populations, some of the difference is likely artifactual. On average, health services providers serving these populations may be more likely to submit disease reports to the local health department than providers serving more non-Hispanic White populations.

Figure 6.
Rates of Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and P&S Syphilis by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, California, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Service.

Special Topics:

Enhanced Syphilis Data:
In 1999, because of low numbers of syphilis cases and the ease of detecting and treating cases, the CDC slated syphilis for elimination in the U.S. by 2005. In response, a California syphilis elimination plan was developed, with key components being improved surveillance, early case detection and follow-up of partners, and collaboration with affected populations to develop and implement effective interventions. This enhanced surveillance system includes collection of a wide array of data including behavioral risk factors, health care access, and other characteristics, as well as rapid organization, analysis, and dissemination of the data. Table 2a describes trends in key syphilis elimination markers in California and Table 2b shows risk factor and related data. From these data it is clear that

overall “syphilis elimination” is currently moving in the wrong direction in California, and that this situation is due to increasing cases among MSM. Table 2b highlights that many of the MSM cases are coinfected with HIV, seek care outside the traditional STD clinic, and have reported meeting sexual partners at bathhouses and over the Internet. Because of these observations, partnerships have been established between health departments, the affected populations, and parties responsible for these venues to develop innovative disease prevention strategies.

Table 2. Key Syphilis Elimination Indicators and other Selected Data

			1999	2000	2001
a.	P&S Cases		262	326	527
	Reported P&S Syphilis Rates (per 100,000)		0.77	0.95	1.51
	% of syphilis free health jurisdictions		57.4%	57.4%	52.5%
	# of counties accounting for > 75% of cases		7	5	5
	African-American:White rate ratio		9:1	4:1	3:1
	Male:Female rate ratio		2.5:1	5.5:1	9:1
b.	N MSM		49	162	309
	% MSM		25.4%	56.3%	73.9%
	Among MSM:	% HIV +	-	52.1%	61.8%
		Bathhouse	-	21.0%	18.1%
		Internet	-	9.3%	16.5%
		% from STD Clinic	18.4%	21.0%	26.2%

Source: California Department of Health Services.

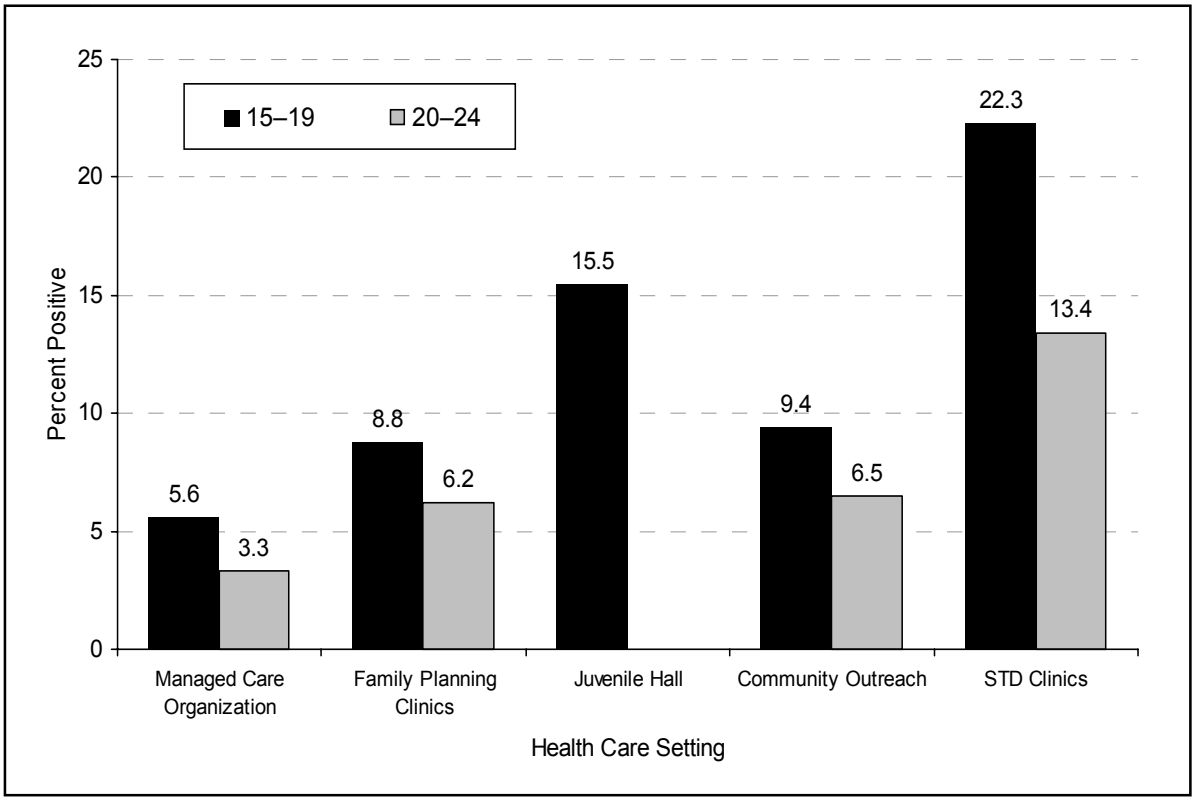
Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Data:
Because of the complexity of interpreting chlamydia case based data mentioned above, and because of the importance of understanding chlamydia screening practices and positivity rates, a system of sentinel chlamydia prevalence monitoring has been established in selected sites throughout the state. As shown in Figure 7, the positivity rate in young females varies substantially between types of site, with STD clinics having the highest rates of positivity. Detailed data from the prevalence monitoring system can be found in STD Branch Annual reports at the website:
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/STD/stdindex.htm

Ciprofloxacin-resistant Gonorrhea:
Increases in ciprofloxacin-resistant gonorrhea (CipR GC) were observed in California sentinel sites in late 2000 and even more strikingly in 2001. Through the GISP and other enhanced surveillance, 25 cases of CipR GC were reported in 2001, mostly among MSM,

and mostly in Southern California. The STD Control Branch is working with the CDC and local partners to assess the current treatment guidelines related to this problem.

Patient Delivered Partner Therapy:
As of January 1, 2001, patient delivered partner therapy (PDPT) for chlamydia infection was passed into law in California through amendments to California law (SB 648). PDPT allows physicians to prescribe and other health care providers to dispense antibiotic therapy for the sex partners of patients infected with genital chlamydia without those partners having to come in for a medical examination. PDPT is important because the lack of partner treatment is the main cause of chlamydia reinfection among women, which can lead to adverse health outcomes. The STD Control Branch has developed guidelines for implementation that are available at www.ucsf.edu/castd/.

Figure 7.
Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring, Percent Positive,
Females by Age and Health Care Setting, California, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

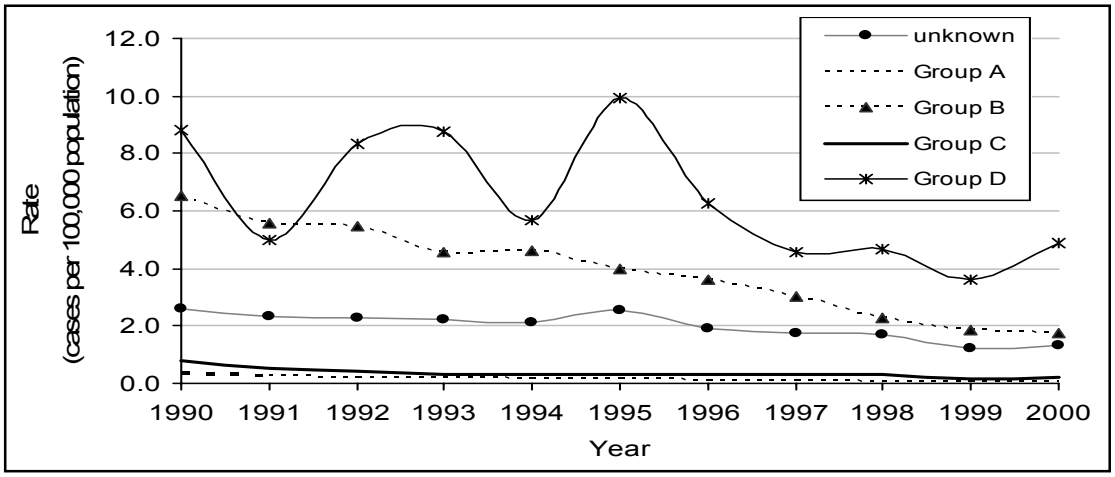
SHIGELLOSIS

(Data tables can be found on page 132-136)

The genus *Shigella* is comprised of four species or subgroups: Group A, *S. dysenteriae*; Group B, *S. flexneri*; Group C, *S. boydii,* and Group D, *S. sonnei*. *Shigella* infects an estimated 450,000 people annually in the U.S., causing diarrhea or dysentery; about 75 percent of reported infections are caused by *S. sonnei*. Although mortality is uncommon, the disease may lead to hospitalization. Humans and other primates are the only reservoirs for *Shigella* and person-to-person spread through the fecal-oral route is the most common mode of transmission. Foodborne illness accounts for an estimated 20 percent of all *Shigella* infections. Multi-drug resistant *Shigella* has become increasingly common, with resistance to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole and ampicillin seen with greatest frequency.

The statewide rates for shigellosis have generally declined over the past ten years, from a high of approximately 19 per 100,000 in 1992, to 6.9 per 100,000 in 1999. For 1999, there was a total of 2,364 cases (rate of 6.9); in 2000 there were 2,853 cases (rate of 8.2) reported. *Shigella* Group D accounted for over 50 percent of the cases in both 1999 and 2000; Group B accounted for approximately 20 percent of the cases. However, the Group type was unknown for approximately 18 percent of all reported cases of shigellosis. Detailed demographic information is limited since local health jurisdictions are only required to report the summary number of cases per week. However, among those for whom demographic data are known, males comprised approximately 55 percent of cases. Case-rates were highest among children aged one to four years, then five to nine years (two-year average rates for 1999 and 2000 were 27.5 and 15.4, respectively). Among the cases in which the race is known, Hispanics have the highest rates, with a two-year average of 11.6, compared with a low of 1.7 among Asians. The local health jurisdictions with the highest rates of shigellosis in 1999 and 2000 were San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, with average rates of 31.1 and 26.0, respectively. In San Francisco, an increase in *S. sonnei* cases from June through December 2000 was mostly among MSM. Most California cases were sporadic; however, there were some outbreaks, usually in the daycare setting. A multi-state outbreak of shigellosis due to contaminated five-layered bean dip occurred in January 2000; of the 406 cases, 217 were California residents.

Shigellosis by Group, Rates for Reported Cases, by Year, California, 1990 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

TETANUS

(Data tables can be found on page 138)

During 1999 and 2000, more than 35 percent of the cases of tetanus reported in the U.S. were reported from California: 16 cases occurred in California with onset in 1999, and nine cases occurred with onset in 2000.

From 1999 to 2000, 21 (84 percent) of the California cases were aged 19-49 years, 4 (16 percent) were 50 years or older, and zero cases were aged less than 19 years. Of the 25 cases, 19 (76 percent) were male. Incidence, per million population, was 0.59 among Hispanics, 0.46 among African Americans, 0.28 among Whites, and 0.13 among Asian/ Pacific Islanders. Three known deaths occurred among the 25 cases, representing a case-fatality rate of 12 percent.

Eleven cases (44 percent) reported a history of injection drug use. Of these injection drug users (IDUs), nine (82 percent) were Hispanic. IDUs have previously been reported to be at high risk for tetanus.[1]

Vaccination status was known for 16 of the cases with onset in 1999 and 2000. Eleven (69 percent) reported receipt of the last dose of tetanus vaccine more than ten years before onset of illness and five (31 percent) reported having received tetanus vaccine less than ten years before onset of illness.

Tetanus is preventable through both routine vaccination and appropriate wound management. In addition to booster doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids during adult life, the ACIP recommends vaccination visits for adolescents at age 11-12 years and for adults at age 50 years to review vaccination histories and administer any needed vaccine. Every contact with the health care system, particularly among older adults and IDUs, should be used to review and update vaccination status as needed.

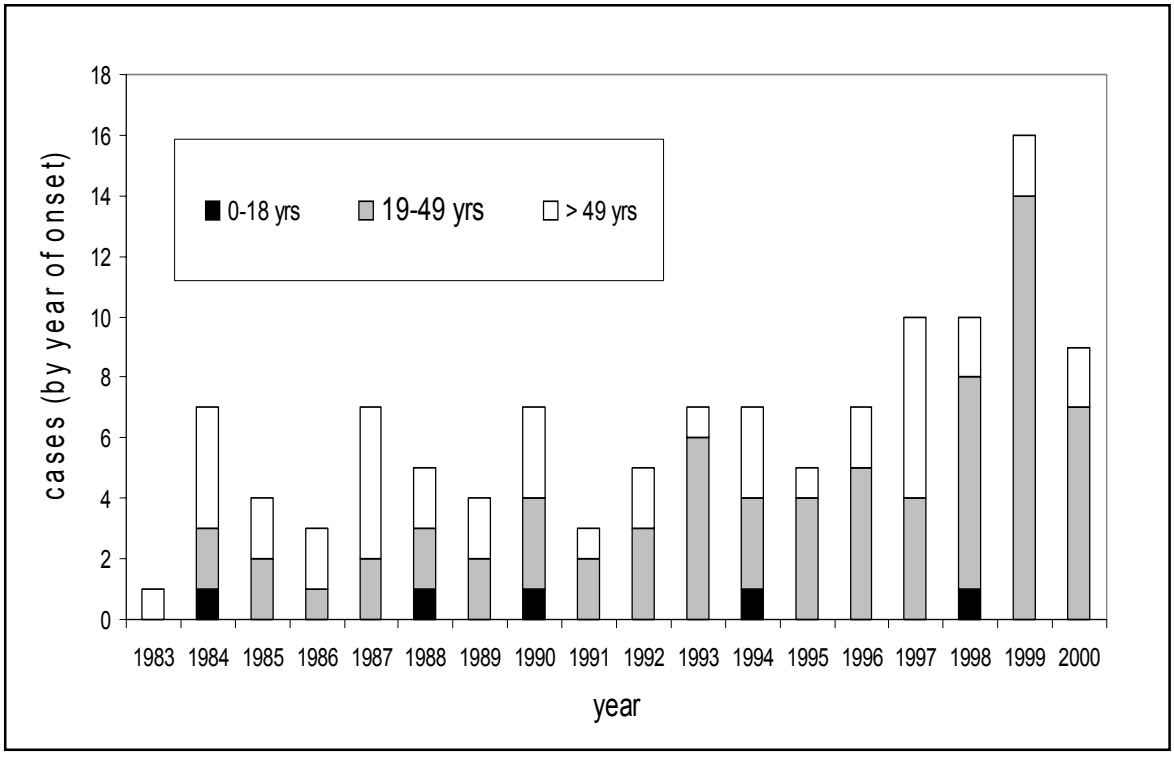
Tetanus, Reported Cases by Age, Case Fatality Rates, and History of Injection Drug Use, California, 1995 - 2000

Age	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
0-18 yrs	0	0	0	1	0	0
19-49 yrs	4	5	4	7	14	7
> 49 yrs	1	2	6	2	2	2
Total	5	7	10	10	16	9
Case fatality rate	20%	14%	10%	10%	13%	11%
History of IDU	40%	71%	50%	50%	50%	33%

Source: California Department of Health Services.

[1]CDC. Bardenheier B, Prevots, D.R., Khetsuriani N, Wharton M. Tetanus surveillance – United States, 1995 – 1997. In CDC surveillance summaries (July). MMWR 1998;47 (no. SS-2)1-13.

Tetanus Cases in California, 1983 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

TUBERCULOSIS

(Data tables can be found on page 141)

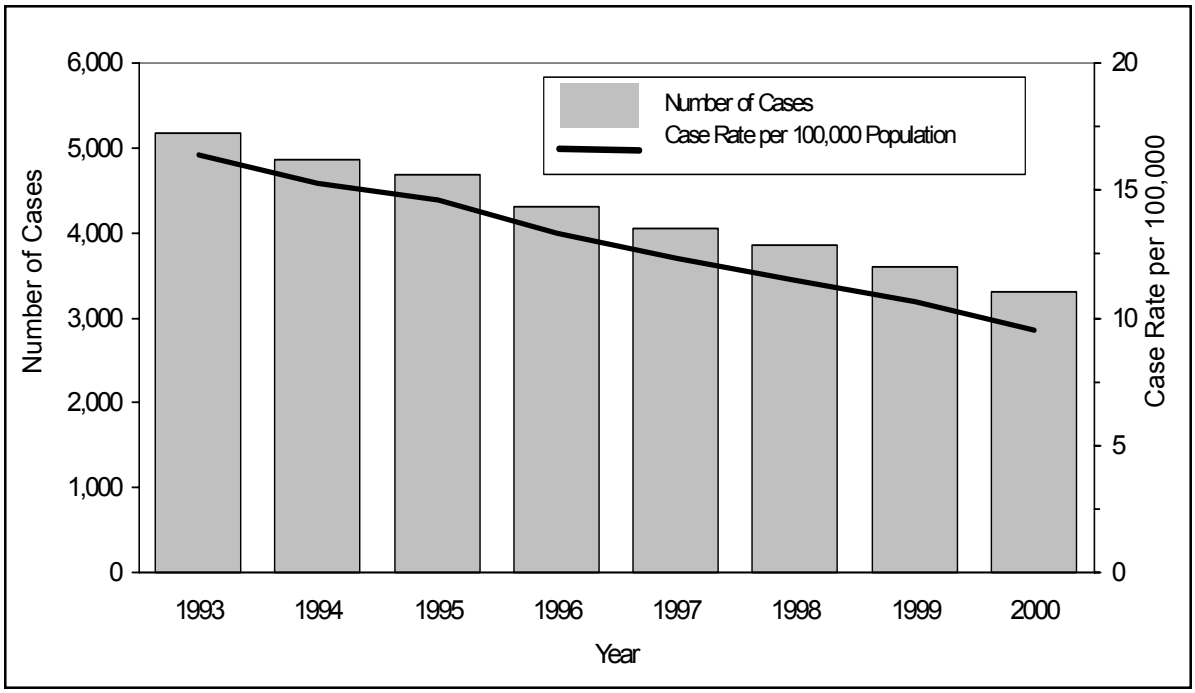
In year 2000, 16,377 cases of tuberculosis (TB) were reported in the U.S. California contributed 3,297 cases, more than any other state. The national rate of TB was 5.8 cases per 100,000 population. Among all states, California's rate ranked third, at 9.5 cases per 100,000. The number of TB cases, and the rate of TB has continued to drop in California since the peak in 1992 (Figure 1). However, for specific race/ethnic groups, only the white, non-Hispanic group has met the year 2000 goal of 3.5 cases per 100,000. During the past decade, the proportion of TB cases born outside the U.S. has increased from 61 percent to 72 percent (Figure 3). The largest number of foreign-born TB cases are from Mexico (32 percent), followed by the Philippines (19 percent), Vietnam (13 percent), and the People's Republic of China (7 percent).

Tuberculosis programs in California have experienced many successes in controlling TB. The percentage of drug-susceptible cases successfully completing treatment in 12 months or less increased from 58 percent to 73 percent between 1993 and 1998. At the same time, use of Directly Observed Therapy (DOT) was increased from 38 percent to 65 percent of patients receiving DOT for at least part of their treatment. Between 1994 and 2000, the frequency of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) (resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin) has remained between one to two percent. During this seven-year period, MDR-TB cases occurred in 34 jurisdictions in California, including many jurisdictions with low overall TB morbidity. The widespread distribution of MDR-TB cases, and the challenges of treatment needs for these patients underscore the need for all TB programs to have access to expertise in containing this most deadly form of TB.

Outbreaks of TB continue to occur in California, particularly in high-risk populations. From 1999 through 2001, TB outbreaks or exposures of large numbers of contacts were investigated in impoverished communities, in the homeless, in drug-using adults and their children, migrant workers, nursing home clients and staff, hospital patients and staff, correctional facility inmates and staff, and school students and staff. Increased efforts are needed for early identification and treatment of persons with latent TB infection (LTBI) and active disease in these high-risk groups.

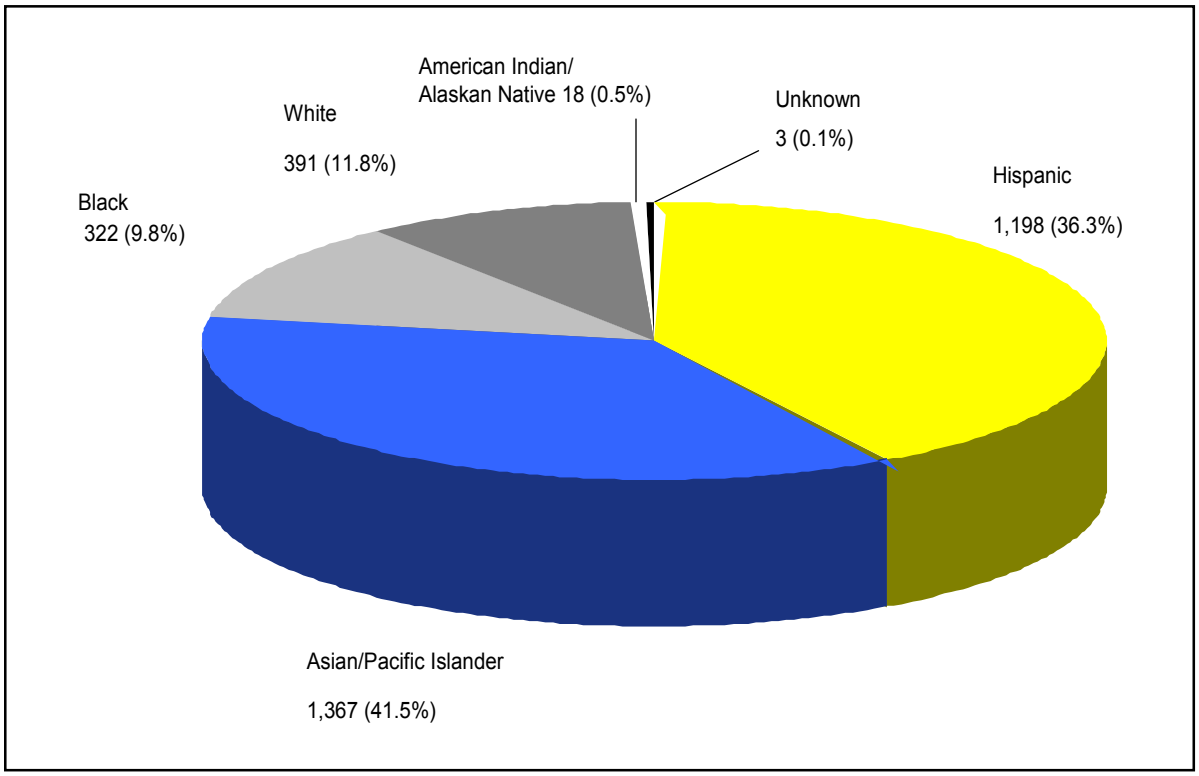
The California Department of Health Services Tuberculosis Control Branch and the California Tuberculosis Controllers Association have published Joint Guidelines for Tuberculosis Treatment and Control in California. This document covers new recommendations for treating LTBI, in addition to providing policies and procedures for conducting contact investigations and other TB control activities. The guidelines can be found at www.ctca.org/tocgl.htm.

Figure 1. Number of Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates, California, 1993 - 2000



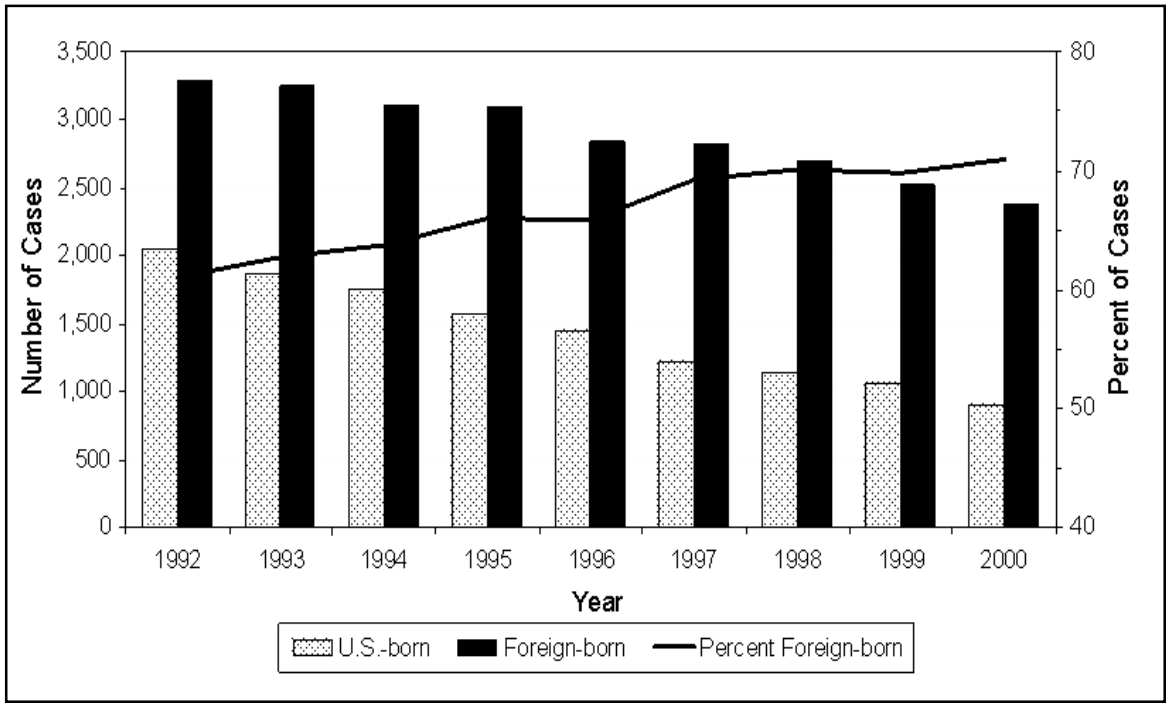
Source: California Department of Health Services.

Figure 2. Tuberculosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, California 2000



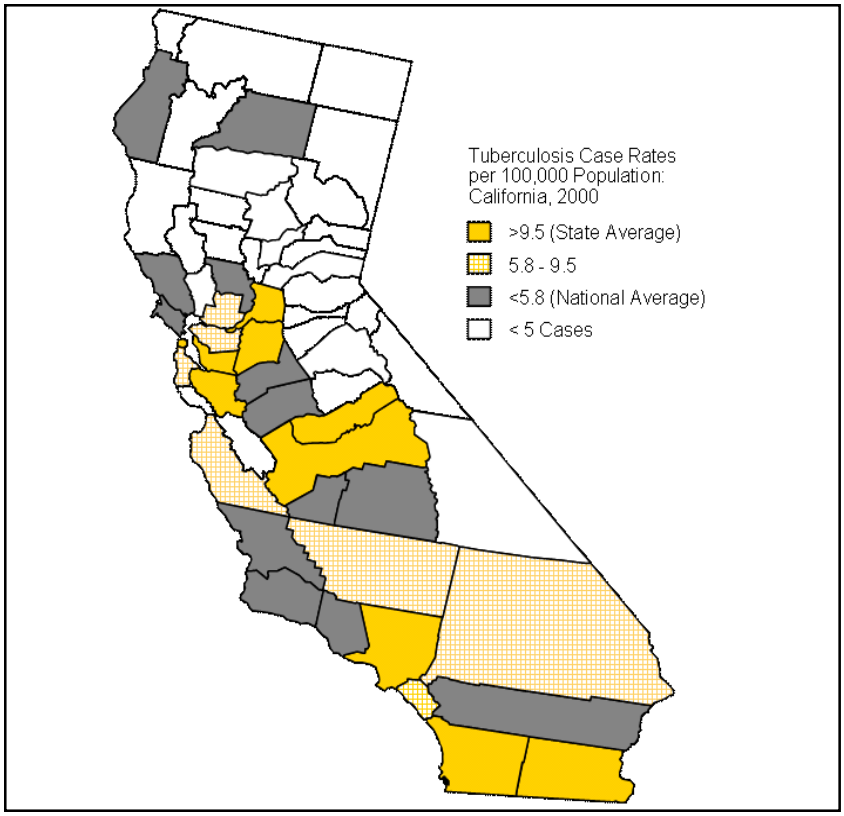
Source: California Department of Health Services.

Figure 3.
Percentage and Number of Tuberculosis Cases in Foreign-born and U.S.-born Persons, California, 1992 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

Figure 4. Tuberculosis Cases Rates, California, 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

TULAREMIA

(Data tables can be found on page 142)

Four cases of tularemia were reported with onsets of illness during 1999; no cases were reported in 2000. Two patients were diagnosed with the glandular form of tularemia, both involving the cervical lymph nodes. The first case occurred in August in an eight-year-old boy from Contra Costa County whose mother reported removing ticks from her son and their pet cat. The second case was a 36-year-old man from San Francisco who reported a tick bite following a trip to the Sierra Nevada Mountains in November. The other two patients had the pneumonic form of the disease. Both of these patients presented with a febrile illness and *Francisella tularensis* was cultured from their pleural fluid. One patient was a 58-year-old man from Contra Costa County with an onset of illness in April. The other case was an 82-year-old man from Marin County. The source of exposure was unknown for the pneumonic cases, but both men worked in outdoor settings where livestock were kept. All four patients recovered following antibiotic therapy.

In California, an average of three tularemia cases per year were reported over the past two decades. The last endemically acquired tularemia clusters in California were reported in the 1980s and were associated with hunting or camping trips in the Bishop area of Inyo County. Nationwide, the number of tularemia cases reported annually began to decrease significantly in the second half of the twentieth century. The incidence of tularemia is generally higher among males and children under ten years of age. Seasonal increases in tularemia are associated with increased arthropod bites in the summer (especially ticks, deer flies) and rabbit hunting in the winter.

Tularemia has been legally reportable in California since 1928. On November 5, 2001, California implemented emergency regulations that changed the reporting requirements for tularemia because *F. tularensis* is a potential bioterrorism agent (see CDC website at http://www.bt.cdc.gov/Agent/Agentlist.asp). Tularemia is now immediately reportable to the local health officer by health care providers and laboratories.

Tularemia Cases Reported in California, 1981 - 2000

Year Reported	No. of Cases	Year Reported	No. of Cases
1981	11	1991	2
1982	6	1992	2
1983	3	1993	4
1984	8	1994	2
1985	4	1995	2
1986	4	1996	1
1987	2	1997	4
1988	4	1998	3
1989	2	1999	3
1990	0	2000	1*

*Onset of illness in November 1999.
Source: California Department of Health Services.

TYPHOID FEVER

(Data tables can be found on page 143)

Typhoid fever can be a life-threatening illness of insidious onset caused by *Salmonella* Typhi (*S*. Typhi). Typhoid is highly endemic in developing countries in Africa, Asia (especially Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent), and Central and South America and is spread by human fecal or urine contamination. An estimated 16 million cases and 600,000 deaths occur annually, worldwide. In contrast, the occurrence of typhoid is low in the U.S. (about 400 cases per year or one to two cases per million citizens) and is largely the result of international travel (81 percent reported travel abroad prior to onset[1]). Between 1994 and 2000, typhoid rates decreased from four to two reported cases per million Californians. California rates are highest among Asian/Pacific Islanders (six to eight per million persons), probably because of travel to this world region.

S. Typhi isolates are increasingly antibiotic-resistant. Nalidixic acid-resistant *S*. Typhi, with decreased susceptibility to ciprofloxacin, is now endemic in India and neighboring countries.[2,3] In 1999, 23 percent of *S*. Typhi isolates in the United Kingdom exhibited decreased susceptibility to ciprofloxacin; more than half of these were also multidrug-resistant (resistant to ampicillin, choramphenicol, and trimethoprim).[3] Of U.S. isolates collected in 1996-97, 17 percent of isolates were multidrug-resistant.[1] In both countries, risk of drug-resistant typhoid was associated with travel to the Indian subcontinent. While empiric treatment with ciprofloxacin or ceftriaxone for suspected typhoid is appropriate in the U.S., isolates should be tested for antimicrobial resistance and the regimen adjusted, as needed.

Two typhoid vaccines are currently available in the U.S.; an oral, live-attenuated vaccine (Vivotif Berna™) and a capsular polysaccharide vaccine (Typhim Vi) for parenteral use. A third, licensed, parenteral heat-phenol-inactivated vaccine (manufactured by Wyeth-Ayerst) has been discontinued. While both available vaccines confer about 70 percent protection in older children and adults,[4] the Vivotif Berna vaccine is not recommended for use in patients receiving concurrent antibiotics or antimalarials. Neither vaccine is licensed for use in young children. A newly developed polysaccharide conjugate vaccine (Vi-rEPA) may provide even better protection against infection and may protect very young children[4,5], but this vaccine is not yet available. Laboratory workers and travelers to typhoid areas of the world should strongly consider vaccination as a preventive measure. In addition to vaccine, travelers should also avoid risky foods and drinks (“boil it, cook it, peel it, or forget it”) as no vaccine is 100 percent effective. Additionally, vaccine-induced immunity provides little protection against large challenge doses.

[1]Ackers ML, Puhr ND, Tauxe RV, Mintz ED. Laboratory-based surveillance of *Salmonella* serotype Typhi infections in the United States: antimicrobial resistance on the rise. JAMA 2000;283:2668-73.

[2]Chandel DS, Chaudhry R. Enteric fever treatment failures: a global concern (letter). J Emerg Infect 2001;7(4):762-3.

[3]Threlfall EJ, Ward LR. Decreased susceptibility to ciprofloxacin in *Salmonella* enterica serotype Typhi, United Kingdom. J Emerg Infect 2001;7(3):448-450.

[4]Lin FYC, Ho VA, Khiem HB, Trach DD, Bay PV, et al. The efficacy of a *Salmonella* Typhi Vi conjugate vaccine in two-to-five year old children. N Engl J Med 2001;344:1263-9.

[5]Guerrant RL, Kosek M. Polysaccharide conjugate typhoid vaccine (letter) N Engl J Med 2001;344:1322-3.

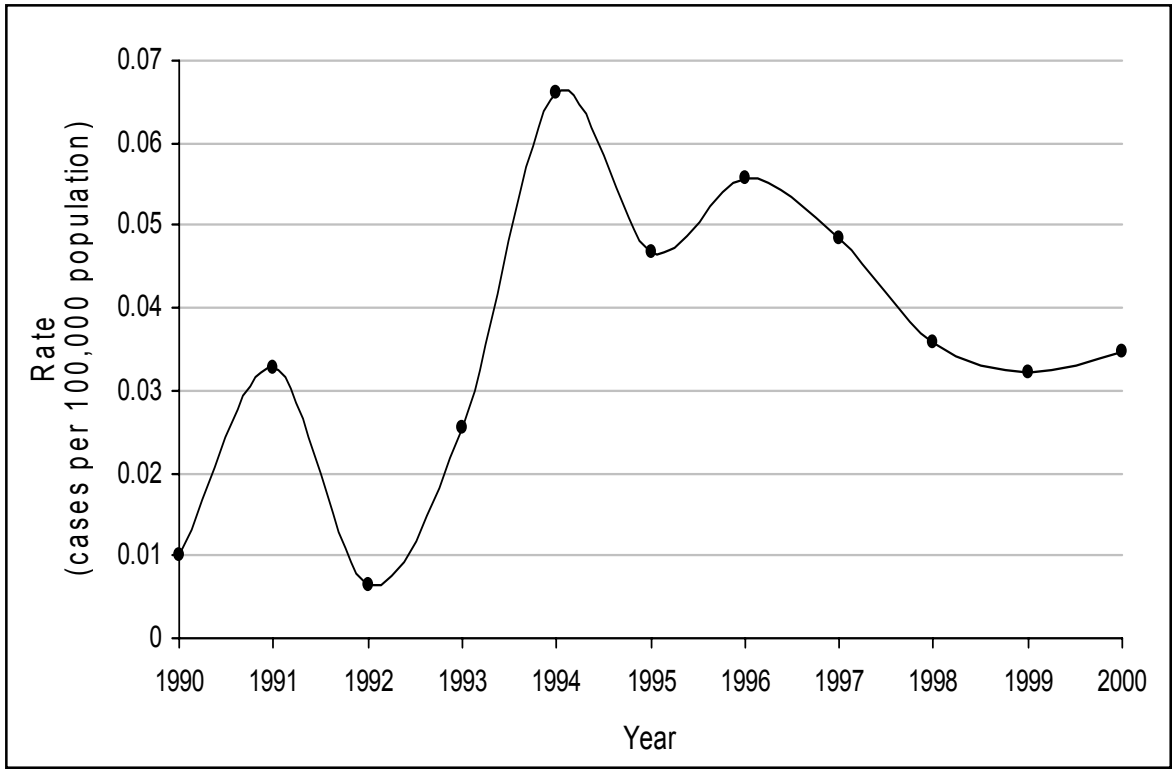
Because of the important public health implications of this infection, typhoid cases, contacts, and carriers in California are subject to special restrictions and public health supervision. To assist in this endeavor, the state maintains a registry of all typhoid carriers. About ten percent of untreated typhoid patients will discharge bacilli for three months after onset, and two to five percent will become chronic carriers. Convalescent carriers may be released from supervision by authority of the local health officer (LHO); chronic carriers can be released from the LHO's supervision only by authority of the state health department. A chronic carrier is any person who gives no history of typhoid fever or who had the disease more than one year previously, and whose feces or urine are found to contain typhoid bacilli on two separate examinations at least 48 hours apart. Chronic fecal carriers must apply for release through the LHO and must provide six successive, negative authentic stool and urine specimens taken at intervals of not less than one month; chronic urine carriers need only submit six monthly urine specimens. If any of the specimens are positive, the carrier may be released if cured by cholecystectomy, surgical removal of the infected kidney, or by such other methods as are acceptable to the DHS. Also see California Morbidity reports numbers 32 and 33 (1988) for various antibiotic regimens and schedules that have been effective in eradicating the fecal carrier state.

TYPHUS FEVER (MURINE TYPHUS)

(Data tables can be found on page 144)

Ten to 20 cases of typhus are reported each year in California. Ninety to 100 percent of these cases are reported in Los Angeles County. A unique cycle involving opossums and cat fleas maintain the organism in certain suburban foothill communities of Southern California. Two distinct but serologically cross-reactive organisms, *Rickettsia typhi* and *Rickettsia felis*, have been identified in opossums and fleas in the area and may both contribute to human typhus morbidity. The peridomestic risk of typhus may be reduced by eliminating food and other attractants for opossums around homes and conducting regular ectoparasite control on pet cats.

Typhus Fever, Rates for Reported Cases, by Year, California, 1990 - 2000



Source: California Department of Health Services.

VIBRIO INFECTIONS (NON-CHOLERA)

(Data tables can be found on page 145)

Vibrio bacteria are natural inhabitants of marine coastal waters and are known to cause gastroenteritis, wound infections, and septicemia. The majority of *Vibrio* infections in California are caused by *V. parahaemolyticus* and *V. vulnificus*. Less common causes include *V. mimicus*, *V. alginolyticus*, *V. fluvialis*, and *V. cholerae* non-O1 strains. For 1999-2000, *V. vulnificus* infections were responsible for the most severe *Vibrio*-associated disease: 21 reported cases and 10 deaths. *V. parahaemolyticus* was by far the most common cause of *Vibrio* gastroenteritis.

The statewide rates for reported cases of *Vibrio* infection for 1999 and 2000 held constant at 0.2 cases per 100,000 population. In 1999, two cholera cases due to *V. cholerae* O1 infection were reported; these two cases were most likely imported from Peru and the Philippines, respectively.

The most recent outbreak of *Vibrio* disease was caused by *V. parahaemolyticus* in 1997, although a significant number of sporadic cases continue to occur in California. Cases were most commonly reported during warm-weather months (April–November), and were often associated with consumption of raw seafood (especially raw oysters) or with exposure to seawater/seafood drippings. The most important risk factors for severe disease caused by *V. vulnificus* were pre-existing liver disease (alcoholic cirrhosis, viral hepatitis, or autoimmune hepatitis) and iron overload states. Hispanic males with a history of alcohol abuse comprised most of the *V. vulnificus* cases.

Since 1991, due to the increased risk of *V. vulnificus,* the State of California (17 CCR 13675) has required all retail food facilities that sell raw oysters from the Gulf of Mexico to provide conspicuous warning statements at points of sale. Bilingual English/Spanish warning signs were required by regulation in 1997. Despite prevention efforts intended to reduce the burden of V. *vulnificus* disease in California, reported infections and deaths due to this pathogen continued. In April 2003, CDHS implemented emergency regulations restricting the sale in California, of raw oysters originating from the Gulf of Mexico during the warm months of April through October unless the oysters are treated with a scientifically validated process to reduce *V*. *vulnificus* below detectable levels.

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DISEASE TABLES

DISEASE CASES AND RATES

BY

LOCAL HEALTH JURISDICTIONS
REPORT MONTH
AGE GROUP
RACE/ETHNICITY

Mosquito, courtesy of Google.

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ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	5327	15.6	4767	13.8
ALAMEDA CO	262	18.1	258	17.5
_ALAMEDA HD	241	17.9	236	17.3
_BERKELEY HD	21	20.6	22	21.2
ALPINE	0	0.0	0	0.0
AMADOR	5	14.5	1	2.9
BUTTE	10	4.9	11	5.3
CALAVERAS	1	2.5	1	2.4
COLUSA	0	0.0	0	0.0
CONTRA COSTA	79	8.6	71	7.6
DEL NORTE	1	3.3	2	6.4
EL DORADO	7	4.5	5	3.1
FRESNO	80	10.0	64	7.9
GLENN	0	0.0	1	3.4
HUMBOLDT	11	8.6	8	6.2
IMPERIAL	0	0.0	8	5.2
INYO	1	5.5	0	0.0
KERN	74	11.2	82	12.1
KINGS	6	4.9	7	5.5
LAKE	10	17.1	2	3.3
LASSEN	7	19.9	1	2.8
LOS ANGELES CO	1880	19.3	1655	16.8
_LOS ANGELES HD	1671	18.3	1408	15.3
_LONG BEACH HD	202	43.0	208	43.8
_PASADENA HD	7	5.1	39	28.3
MADERA	6	4.9	10	7.9
MARIN	61	24.7	52	20.9
MARIPOSA	0	0.0	0	0.0
MENDOCINO	9	10.1	6	6.6
MERCED	6	2.8	12	5.6
MODOC	0	0.0	0	0.0
MONO	0	0.0	1	9.2
MONTEREY	37	9.4	27	6.7
NAPA	6	4.8	7	5.5
NEVADA	5	5.3	5	5.2
ORANGE	310	11.1	312	11.0
PLACER	4	1.7	5	2.1
PLUMAS	0	0.0	0	0.0
RIVERSIDE	245	16.1	264	16.8
SACRAMENTO	128	10.8	172	14.2
SAN BENITO	5	10.0	1	1.9
SAN BERNARDINO	131	7.8	127	7.4
SAN DIEGO	558	19.3	471	16.0
SAN FRANCISCO	763	96.7	634	80.0
SAN JOAQUIN	60	10.6	39	6.7
SAN LUIS OBISPO	17	6.9	27	10.6
SAN MATEO	64	8.7	49	6.6
SANTA BARBARA	37	9.1	17	4.1
SANTA CLARA	154	8.9	116	6.6
SANTA CRUZ	18	7.0	42	16.1
SHASTA	7	4.1	2	1.1
SIERRA	0	0.0	0	0.0
SISKIYOU	3	6.7	1	2.2
SOLANO	99	25.2	57	14.3
SONOMA	38	8.4	38	8.3
STANISLAUS	30	6.7	24	5.2
SUTTER	5	6.3	2	2.4
TEHAMA	4	7.2	1	1.8
TRINITY	0	0.0	1	7.4
TULARE	18	4.8	9	2.4
TUOLUMNE	5	9.2	2	3.6
VENTURA	48	6.4	39	5.2
YOLO	5	3.1	17	10.4
YUBA	6	9.5	0	0.0
UNKNOWN	1	-	1	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	450	337
FEBRUARY	445	439
MARCH	514	502
APRIL	477	341
MAY	397	392
JUNE	527	389
JULY	403	380
AUGUST	492	441
SEPTEMBER	412	366
OCTOBER	468	414
NOVEMBER	368	407
DECEMBER	374	359
All	5327	4767

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	5327	15.6	4767	13.8
0	4	0.7	5	0.9
01-04	3	0.1	6	0.3
05-09	3	0.1	12	0.4
10-14	4	0.2	7	0.3
15-19	14	0.6	21	0.9
20-24	155	7.2	123	5.5
25-29	574	23.9	439	18.8
30-39	2339	41.5	2077	37.1
40-49	1581	31.0	1412	26.9
50-59	494	14.4	493	13.7
60 +	156	3.2	172	3.5

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	138	3.6	120	3.0
BLACK	1168	50.3	1105	47.3
HISPANC	1580	15.3	1497	14.0
AMER. INDIAN	26	12.8	30	14.6
WHITE	2406	13.9	2005	11.5
UNKNOWN	9	-	10	-
ALL	5327	15.6	4797	13.8

Source: California Department of Health Services.

AMEBIASIS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	599	1.8	516	1.5
ALAMEDA CO	17	1.2	9	0.6
_ALAMEDA HD	14	1.0	7	0.5
_BERKELEY HD	3	2.9	2	1.9
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	2	1.0	6	2.9
CALAVERAS	2	4.9	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	6	0.7	5	0.5
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	1	0.6	-	-
FRESNO	4	0.5	4	0.5
GLENN	1	3.5	-	-
HUMBOLDT	1	0.8	2	1.6
IMPERIAL	1	0.7	1	0.6
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	2	0.3	1	0.1
KINGS	1	0.8	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	147	1.5	119	1.2
_LOS ANGELES HD	139	1.5	113	1.2
_LONG BEACH HD	7	1.5	6	1.3
_PASADENA HD	1	0.7	-	-
MADERA	-	-	1	0.8
MARIN	23	9.3	13	5.2
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	1	1.1
MERCED	3	1.4	1	0.5
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	5	1.3	2	0.5
NAPA	4	3.2	3	2.4
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	19	0.7	18	0.6
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	9	0.6	5	0.3
SACRAMENTO	4	0.3	1	0.1
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	15	0.9	7	0.4
SAN DIEGO	41	1.4	32	1.1
SAN FRANCISCO	176	22.3	156	19.7
SAN JOAQUIN	4	0.7	3	0.5
SAN LUIS OBISPO	3	1.2	-	-
SAN MATEO	7	1.0	10	1.3
SANTA BARBARA	31	7.6	42	10.2
SANTA CLARA	37	2.1	36	2.0
SANTA CRUZ	4	1.6	9	3.5
SHASTA	-	-	2	1.1
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	4	1.0	3	0.8
SONOMA	3	0.7	4	0.9
STANISLAUS	10	2.2	8	1.7
SUTTER	3	3.8	2	2.4
TEHAMA	-	-	1	1.8
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	2	0.5	6	1.6
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	2	0.3	1	0.1
YOLO	5	3.1	1	0.6
YUBA	-	-	1	1.6
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	35	26
FEBRUARY	31	38
MARCH	63	36
APRIL	62	46
MAY	57	41
JUNE	56	44
JULY	52	36
AUGUST	59	60
SEPTEMBER	67	39
OCTOBER	39	38
NOVEMBER	36	67
DECEMBER	42	45
All	599	516

Note:
Since this disease may be reported to the State as summary counts only, age and race data are incomplete and not displayed here. The available data can, however, be provided upon request.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

BOTULISM - FOODBORNE

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	5	0.0	3	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	2	5.7
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	1	0.1	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	1	0.0	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	1	0.0	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	1	0.2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	1	0.1	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	1	0.2	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	2
MARCH	1	-
APRIL	2	-
MAY	1	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	1	-
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	-	-
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	1
DECEMBER	-	-
All	5	3

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	5	0.0	3	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	1	0.0	-	-
50-59	2	0.1	2	0.1
60 +	2	0.0	1	0.0

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	-	-
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	3	0.0	3	0.0
UNKNOWN	2	-	-	-
ALL	5	0.0	3	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

BOTULISM - INFANT

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	26	0.1	27	0.1
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	1	0.1
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	1	0.1	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	1	0.8
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	8	0.1	8	0.1
_LOS ANGELES HD	8	0.1	8	0.1
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	1	1.1	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	2	0.5	2	0.5
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	2	0.1
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	1	0.1
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	3	0.2	2	0.1
SAN DIEGO	3	0.1	1	0.0
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	1	0.1	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	1	0.2	1	0.2
SANTA CLARA	5	0.3	4	0.2
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	2	0.4
STANISLAUS	-	-	2	0.4
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	2	2
FEBRUARY	2	2
MARCH	1	1
APRIL	3	3
MAY	3	4
JUNE	3	1
JULY	3	2
AUGUST	1	3
SEPTEMBER	4	3
OCTOBER	3	3
NOVEMBER	-	2
DECEMBER	1	1
All	26	27

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	26	0.1	27	0.1
0	25	4.5	27	4.9
01-04	1	0.0	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	2	0.1	3	0.1
BLACK	1	0.0	-	-
HISPANC	12	0.1	11	0.1
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	11	0.1	11	0.1
UNKNOWN	-	-	2	-
ALL	26	0.1	27	0.1

Source: California Department of Health Services.

BOTULISM - WOUND

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	36	0.1	21	0.1
ALAMEDA CO	6	0.4	3	0.2
_ALAMEDA HD	6	0.4	3	0.2
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	1	0.1	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	2	0.0	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	2	0.0	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	1	0.8
MARIN	-	-	1	0.4
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	1	0.2
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	7	0.3	2	0.1
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	2	0.1
SACRAMENTO	3	0.3	3	0.2
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	5	0.3	3	0.2
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	1	0.1
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	1	0.4
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	1	0.2	-	-
SANTA CLARA	2	0.1	2	0.1
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	1	0.2	-	-
STANISLAUS	4	0.9	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	1	0.3	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	2	0.3	1	0.1
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	4	-
FEBRUARY	1	-
MARCH	4	2
APRIL	-	4
MAY	-	5
JUNE	3	-
JULY	2	-
AUGUST	5	6
SEPTEMBER	1	1
OCTOBER	3	-
NOVEMBER	4	-
DECEMBER	9	3
All	36	21

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	36	0.1	21	0.1
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	1	0.0	-	-
25-29	3	0.1	3	0.1
30-39	13	0.2	6	0.1
40-49	13	0.3	9	0.2
50-59	3	0.1	2	0.1
60 +	3	0.1	1	0.0

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	4	0.2	3	0.1
HISPANC	13	0.1	8	0.1
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	14	0.1	6	0.0
UNKNOWN	5	-	4	-
ALL	36	0.1	21	0.1

Source: California Department of Health Services.

BOTULISM - UNSPECIFIED

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	-	-	1	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	1	0.4
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	-
MAY	-	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	-	1
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	-	-
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	-	-
All	-	1

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	-	-	1	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	1	0.0

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	1	0.0
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
ALL	-	-	1	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

BRUCELLOSIS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	18	0.1	19	0.1
ALAMEDA CO	1	0.1	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	1	0.1	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	1	5.0	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	1	0.1	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	2	0.2	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	1	0.0	5	0.1
_LOS ANGELES HD	1	0.0	4	0.0
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	1	0.2
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	1	0.3	1	0.2
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	4	0.1	3	0.1
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	1	0.1
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	1	0.1	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	1	0.0
SAN FRANCISCO	1	0.1	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	2	0.3
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	1	0.1	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	1	0.1
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	2	0.8
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	1	2.2	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	1	0.2	1	0.2
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	1	0.3	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	2	0.3
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	2
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	3
APRIL	-	1
MAY	-	1
JUNE	4	3
JULY	5	3
AUGUST	4	2
SEPTEMBER	1	1
OCTOBER	1	2
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	3	1
All	18	19

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	18	0.1	19	0.1
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	1	0.0	-	-
05-09	4	0.1	1	0.0
10-14	1	0.0	2	0.1
15-19	-	-	3	0.1
20-24	3	0.1	1	0.0
25-29	1	0.0	1	0.0
30-39	2	0.0	3	0.1
40-49	2	0.0	3	0.1
50-59	3	0.1	1	0.0
60 +	1	0.0	4	0.1

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	14	0.1	15	0.1
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	2	0.0	3	0.0
UNKNOWN	2	-	1	-
ALL	18	0.1	19	0.1

Source: California Department of Health Services.

CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	5461	16.0	6574	19.0
ALAMEDA CO	372	25.7	312	21.2
_ALAMEDA HD	326	24.2	269	19.7
_BERKELEY HD	46	45.0	43	41.5
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	6	17.4	6	17.2
BUTTE	44	21.5	44	21.2
CALAVERAS	7	17.2	12	28.5
COLUSA	2	10.0	4	19.1
CONTRA COSTA	170	18.4	245	26.3
DEL NORTE	4	13.2	1	3.2
EL DORADO	5	3.2	7	4.3
FRESNO	232	29.0	236	29.1
GLENN	1	3.5	4	13.7
HUMBOLDT	46	36.0	35	27.3
IMPERIAL	14	9.3	14	9.1
INYO	2	10.9	13	70.5
KERN	102	15.4	120	17.7
KINGS	14	11.3	28	22.1
LAKE	3	5.1	2	3.3
LASSEN	2	5.7	1	2.8
LOS ANGELES CO	1163	12.0	1405	14.3
_LOS ANGELES HD	1071	11.7	1318	14.3
_LONG BEACH HD	74	15.7	70	14.7
_PASADENA HD	18	13.2	17	12.3
MADERA	35	28.7	44	34.8
MARIN	76	30.8	98	39.5
MARIPOSA	3	18.4	1	6.0
MENDOCINO	17	19.1	16	17.7
MERCED	44	20.9	80	37.2
MODOC	1	9.6	1	9.5
MONO	2	18.6	-	-
MONTEREY	47	11.9	58	14.4
NAPA	45	36.0	55	43.3
NEVADA	12	12.8	21	21.6
ORANGE	246	8.8	314	11.1
PLACER	38	16.3	46	18.9
PLUMAS	3	14.5	12	57.5
RIVERSIDE	115	7.6	157	10.0
SACRAMENTO	240	20.2	298	24.6
SAN BENITO	15	29.9	8	15.4
SAN BERNARDINO	156	9.2	162	9.4
SAN DIEGO	410	14.2	521	17.7
SAN FRANCISCO	353	44.7	443	55.9
SAN JOAQUIN	159	28.1	181	31.2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	30	12.1	37	14.5
SAN MATEO	200	27.2	257	34.4
SANTA BARBARA	56	13.7	62	15.0
SANTA CLARA	389	22.5	478	27.1
SANTA CRUZ	53	20.7	71	27.3
SHASTA	10	5.8	31	17.6
SIERRA	-	-	1	28.9
SISKIYOU	11	24.5	7	15.5
SOLANO	58	14.8	89	22.3
SONOMA	117	26.0	122	26.6
STANISLAUS	130	29.1	164	35.7
SUTTER	17	21.3	6	7.3
TEHAMA	2	3.6	14	24.7
TRINITY	1	7.5	-	-
TULARE	70	18.8	89	23.4
TUOLUMNE	6	11.0	3	5.3
VENTURA	68	9.1	83	11.0
YOLO	29	18.0	39	23.8
YUBA	8	12.7	16	25.0
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	323	320
FEBRUARY	350	397
MARCH	412	535
APRIL	319	396
MAY	378	666
JUNE	630	677
JULY	587	715
AUGUST	481	703
SEPTEMBER	631	640
OCTOBER	417	493
NOVEMBER	457	584
DECEMBER	476	448
All	5461	6574

Note:
Since this disease may be reported to the State as summary counts only, age and race data are incomplete and not displayed here. The available data can, however, be provided upon request.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

CHOLERA

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	2	0.0	-	-
ALAMEDA CO	1	0.1	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	1	0.1	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	1	0.0	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	1	0.2	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	-
MAY	-	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	1	-
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	1	-
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	-	-
All	2	-

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	2	0.0	-	-
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	2	0.0	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	1	0.0	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	1	0.0	-	-
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
ALL	2	0.0	-	-

Source: California Department of Health Services.

COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	939	2.8	840	2.4
ALAMEDA CO	7	0.5	6	0.4
_ALAMEDA HD	7	0.5	5	0.4
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	1	1.0
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	1	0.5
CALAVERAS	-	-	2	4.8
COLUSA	1	5.0	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	16	1.7	10	1.1
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	21	2.6	15	1.8
GLENN	1	3.5	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	1	0.8
IMPERIAL	-	-	1	0.6
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	508	76.7	406	59.9
KINGS	6	4.9	11	8.7
LAKE	1	1.7	2	3.3
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	79	0.8	65	0.7
_LOS ANGELES HD	72	0.8	63	0.7
_LONG BEACH HD	6	1.3	2	0.4
_PASADENA HD	1	0.7	-	-
MADERA	2	1.6	2	1.6
MARIN	1	0.4	1	0.4
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	1	1.1	-	-
MERCED	7	3.3	5	2.3
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	9	2.3	7	1.7
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	1	1.1	-	-
ORANGE	26	0.9	16	0.6
PLACER	-	-	1	0.4
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	22	1.4	28	1.8
SACRAMENTO	13	1.1	4	0.3
SAN BENITO	1	2.0	1	1.9
SAN BERNARDINO	10	0.6	13	0.8
SAN DIEGO	35	1.2	61	2.1
SAN FRANCISCO	3	0.4	2	0.3
SAN JOAQUIN	10	1.8	13	2.2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	32	12.9	44	17.3
SAN MATEO	-	-	2	0.3
SANTA BARBARA	3	0.7	6	1.5
SANTA CLARA	13	0.8	15	0.9
SANTA CRUZ	1	0.4	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	1	0.6
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	6	1.5	6	1.5
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	12	2.7	4	0.9
SUTTER	1	1.3	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	70	18.8	64	16.8
TUOLUMNE	-	-	1	1.8
VENTURA	19	2.6	23	3.1
YOLO	1	0.6	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	54	59
FEBRUARY	86	71
MARCH	53	97
APRIL	51	52
MAY	53	70
JUNE	66	55
JULY	70	60
AUGUST	79	84
SEPTEMBER	109	33
OCTOBER	98	64
NOVEMBER	101	111
DECEMBER	119	84
All	939	840

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	939	2.8	840	2.4
0	2	0.4	-	-
01-04	1	0.0	3	0.1
05-09	15	0.5	16	0.5
10-14	30	1.2	25	1.0
15-19	59	2.5	46	1.9
20-24	70	3.2	48	2.1
25-29	85	3.5	59	2.5
30-39	207	3.7	196	3.5
40-49	181	3.5	161	3.1
50-59	131	3.8	123	3.4
60 +	146	3.0	159	3.2

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	34	0.9	44	1.1
BLACK	64	2.8	57	2.4
HISPANC	263	2.5	231	2.2
AMER. INDIAN	2	1.0	-	-
WHITE	209	1.2	175	1.0
UNKNOWN	367	-	333	-
ALL	939	2.8	840	2.4

Source: California Department of Health Services.

CONJUNCTIVITIS, ACUTE NEWBORN

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	21	0.1	11	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	1	4.8
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	4	0.0	9	0.1
_LOS ANGELES HD	4	0.0	9	0.1
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	5	2.0	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	9	0.3	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	1	0.0
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	1	0.1	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	1	1.8	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	1
FEBRUARY	-	1
MARCH	1	1
APRIL	-	-
MAY	1	-
JUNE	1	1
JULY	6	2
AUGUST	1	1
SEPTEMBER	6	1
OCTOBER	4	2
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	1	1
All	21	11

Note:
Since this disease may be reported to the State as summary counts only, age and race data are incomplete and not displayed here. The available data can, however, be provided upon request.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

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Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	279	0.8	235	0.7
ALAMEDA CO	8	0.6	4	0.3
_ALAMEDA HD	8	0.6	3	0.2
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	1	1.0
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	1	0.5
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	3	0.3	3	0.3
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	2	1.3	1	0.6
FRESNO	2	0.2	4	0.5
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	1	0.2	-	-
KINGS	-	-	1	0.8
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	58	0.6	91	0.9
_LOS ANGELES HD	55	0.6	85	0.9
_LONG BEACH HD	2	0.4	6	1.3
_PASADENA HD	1	0.7	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	4	1.6	2	0.8
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	1	0.5	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	2	0.5	1	0.2
NAPA	4	3.2	2	1.6
NEVADA	1	1.1	-	-
ORANGE	8	0.3	1	0.0
PLACER	1	0.4	4	1.6
PLUMAS	-	-	1	4.8
RIVERSIDE	4	0.3	1	0.1
SACRAMENTO	5	0.4	1	0.1
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	5	0.3	7	0.4
SAN DIEGO	45	1.6	37	1.3
SAN FRANCISCO	91	11.5	51	6.4
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	1	0.2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	3	1.2
SAN MATEO	5	0.7	5	0.7
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	6	0.3	2	0.1
SANTA CRUZ	2	0.8	1	0.4
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	7	1.8	2	0.5
SONOMA	3	0.7	3	0.7
STANISLAUS	-	-	1	0.2
SUTTER	5	6.3	1	1.2
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	1	0.3	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	3	0.4	2	0.3
YOLO	1	0.6	1	0.6
YUBA	1	1.6	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	18	30
FEBRUARY	22	19
MARCH	39	30
APRIL	10	15
MAY	13	13
JUNE	21	19
JULY	19	18
AUGUST	25	25
SEPTEMBER	43	12
OCTOBER	26	19
NOVEMBER	16	20
DECEMBER	27	15
All	279	235

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	279	0.8	235	0.7
0	1	0.2	1	0.2
01-04	14	0.6	20	0.9
05-09	14	0.5	7	0.2
10-14	6	0.2	5	0.2
15-19	5	0.2	7	0.3
20-24	20	0.9	5	0.2
25-29	20	0.8	17	0.7
30-39	100	1.8	92	1.6
40-49	68	1.3	53	1.0
50-59	22	0.6	17	0.5
60 +	6	0.1	10	0.2

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	6	0.2	5	0.1
BLACK	10	0.4	13	0.6
HISPANC	38	0.4	53	0.5
AMER. INDIAN	2	1.0	1	0.5
WHITE	116	0.7	73	0.4
UNKNOWN	107	-	90	-
ALL	279	0.8	235	0.7

Source: California Department of Health Services.

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Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	77	0.2	77	0.2
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	1	0.1
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	1	0.1
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	3	0.3
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	1	0.1
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	1	0.7	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	1	0.2	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	1	1.7
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	33	0.3	33	0.3
_LOS ANGELES HD	32	0.4	30	0.3
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	2	0.4
_PASADENA HD	1	0.7	1	0.7
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	1	1.1
MERCED	1	0.5	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	1	0.3	1	0.2
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	5	0.2	6	0.2
PLACER	1	0.4	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	5	0.3	-	-
SACRAMENTO	2	0.2	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	1	0.1	2	0.1
SAN DIEGO	5	0.2	5	0.2
SAN FRANCISCO	1	0.1	4	0.5
SAN JOAQUIN	1	0.2	1	0.2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	2	0.3
SANTA BARBARA	1	0.2	1	0.2
SANTA CLARA	11	0.6	8	0.5
SANTA CRUZ	1	0.4	1	0.4
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	1	0.2	-	-
STANISLAUS	2	0.4	1	0.2
SUTTER	1	1.3	1	1.2
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	2	0.5
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	2	0.3	2	0.3
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	3	8
FEBRUARY	8	8
MARCH	8	6
APRIL	2	5
MAY	7	7
JUNE	6	5
JULY	6	2
AUGUST	10	6
SEPTEMBER	7	2
OCTOBER	2	9
NOVEMBER	11	4
DECEMBER	7	15
All	77	77

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	77	0.2	77	0.2
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	2	0.1	3	0.1
05-09	6	0.2	2	0.1
10-14	3	0.1	5	0.2
15-19	8	0.3	7	0.3
20-24	11	0.5	11	0.5
25-29	12	0.5	15	0.6
30-39	20	0.4	13	0.2
40-49	6	0.1	6	0.1
50-59	4	0.1	7	0.2
60 +	5	0.1	6	0.1

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	3	0.1	2	0.1
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	55	0.5	60	0.6
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	5	0.0	3	0.0
UNKNOWN	14	-	12	-
ALL	77	0.2	77	0.2

Source: California Department of Health Services.

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Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	7	0.0	11	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	1	0.1	2	0.1
_ALAMEDA HD	1	0.1	2	0.1
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	2	0.0	3	0.0
_LOS ANGELES HD	2	0.0	3	0.0
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	1	0.4
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	1	0.0	2	0.1
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	1	0.1	1	0.1
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	1	0.1	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	1	0.4	1	0.4
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	1	0.2
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	2	-
APRIL	-	1
MAY	-	2
JUNE	1	1
JULY	1	-
AUGUST	1	1
SEPTEMBER	-	1
OCTOBER	2	3
NOVEMBER	-	2
DECEMBER	-	-
All	7	11

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	7	0.0	11	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	1	0.0	-	-
05-09	-	-	1	0.0
10-14	-	-	1	0.0
15-19	-	-	1	0.0
20-24	1	0.0	1	0.0
25-29	1	0.0	1	0.0
30-39	2	0.0	1	0.0
40-49	1	0.0	2	0.0
50-59	1	0.0	1	0.0
60 +	-	-	2	0.0

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	2	0.1	1	0.0
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	1	0.0	2	0.0
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	2	0.0	5	0.0
UNKNOWN	2	-	3	-
ALL	7	0.0	11	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

DIARRHEA OF NEWBORN OUTBREAKS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	-	-	1	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	1	0.1
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	-	-	1	0.0
0	-	-	1	0.2
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	-	-

Note:
Since this disease may be reported to the State as summary counts only, age and race data are incomplete and not displayed here. The available data can, however, be provided upon request.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

DIPHTHERIA

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	-	-	1	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	1	0.2
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	-
MAY	-	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	-	1
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	-	-
All	-	1

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	-	-	1	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	1	0.0

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	-	-
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	-	-	1	0.0
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
ALL	-	-	1	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

ENCEPHALITIS - OTHER VIRAL

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	108	0.3	87	0.3
ALAMEDA CO	4	0.3	5	0.3
_ALAMEDA HD	4	0.3	5	0.4
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	1	0.5	1	0.5
CALAVERAS	1	2.5	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	1	0.1	2	0.2
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	1	0.6	1	0.6
FRESNO	-	-	1	0.1
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	1	0.8
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	2	10.8
KERN	2	0.3	1	0.1
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	1	1.7	-	-
LASSEN	1	2.8	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	37	0.4	27	0.3
_LOS ANGELES HD	34	0.4	27	0.3
_LONG BEACH HD	3	0.6	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	1	0.8	-	-
MARIN	1	0.4	4	1.6
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	1	1.1	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	6	1.5	2	0.5
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	1	1.1	-	-
ORANGE	9	0.3	-	-
PLACER	2	0.9	4	1.6
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	2	0.1
SACRAMENTO	3	0.3	4	0.3
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	3	0.2	6	0.3
SAN DIEGO	5	0.2	8	0.3
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	1	0.2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	2	0.8	1	0.4
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	1	0.2	-	-
SANTA CLARA	7	0.4	3	0.2
SANTA CRUZ	1	0.4	2	0.8
SHASTA	2	1.2	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	1	0.3	-	-
SONOMA	3	0.7	2	0.4
STANISLAUS	2	0.4	-	-
SUTTER	1	1.3	1	1.2
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	2	0.5	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	4	0.5	6	0.8
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	13	4
FEBRUARY	7	5
MARCH	10	10
APRIL	11	7
MAY	8	10
JUNE	9	10
JULY	5	6
AUGUST	8	7
SEPTEMBER	9	7
OCTOBER	5	5
NOVEMBER	8	7
DECEMBER	15	9
All	108	87

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	108	0.3	87	0.3
0	7	1.3	3	0.5
01-04	9	0.4	10	0.4
05-09	9	0.3	6	0.2
10-14	12	0.5	7	0.3
15-19	6	0.3	5	0.2
20-24	3	0.1	7	0.3
25-29	4	0.2	2	0.1
30-39	11	0.2	10	0.2
40-49	16	0.3	9	0.2
50-59	12	0.4	10	0.3
60 +	18	0.4	17	0.3

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	6	0.2	8	0.2
BLACK	5	0.2	5	0.2
HISPANC	26	0.3	20	0.2
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	2	1.0
WHITE	50	0.3	36	0.2
UNKNOWN	21	-	16	-
ALL	108	0.3	87	0.3

Note: No arbovirus case was reported in 1999 - 2000.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

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Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	201	0.6	313	0.9
ALAMEDA CO	19	1.3	23	1.6
_ALAMEDA HD	17	1.3	20	1.5
_BERKELEY HD	2	2.0	3	2.9
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	1	2.9
BUTTE	1	0.5	1	0.5
CALAVERAS	8	19.7	1	2.4
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	18	2.0	12	1.3
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	2	1.3	3	1.8
FRESNO	12	1.5	8	1.0
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	2	1.6	6	4.7
IMPERIAL	-	-	1	0.6
INYO	1	5.5	2	10.8
KERN	1	0.2	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	1	2.8
LOS ANGELES CO	14	0.1	30	0.3
_LOS ANGELES HD	12	0.1	25	0.3
_LONG BEACH HD	1	0.2	5	1.1
_PASADENA HD	1	0.7	-	-
MADERA	-	-	1	0.8
MARIN	2	0.8	5	2.0
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	1	1.1	5	5.5
MERCED	-	-	4	1.9
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	4	1.0	4	1.0
NAPA	-	-	3	2.4
NEVADA	1	1.1	-	-
ORANGE	11	0.4	30	1.1
PLACER	3	1.3	9	3.7
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	2	0.1	7	0.4
SACRAMENTO	13	1.1	20	1.6
SAN BENITO	-	-	1	1.9
SAN BERNARDINO	2	0.1	2	0.1
SAN DIEGO	9	0.3	38	1.3
SAN FRANCISCO	5	0.6	9	1.1
SAN JOAQUIN	13	2.3	5	0.9
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	4	1.6
SAN MATEO	11	1.5	11	1.5
SANTA BARBARA	5	1.2	3	0.7
SANTA CLARA	14	0.8	25	1.4
SANTA CRUZ	2	0.8	1	0.4
SHASTA	-	-	2	1.1
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	1	2.2
SOLANO	2	0.5	4	1.0
SONOMA	10	2.2	8	1.7
STANISLAUS	7	1.6	6	1.3
SUTTER	-	-	1	1.2
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	3	0.8
TUOLUMNE	2	3.7	1	1.8
VENTURA	4	0.5	9	1.2
YOLO	-	-	2	1.2
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	3	6
FEBRUARY	5	9
MARCH	10	21
APRIL	1	7
MAY	6	14
JUNE	8	22
JULY	17	38
AUGUST	21	66
SEPTEMBER	32	48
OCTOBER	28	26
NOVEMBER	23	30
DECEMBER	47	26
All	201	313

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	201	0.6	313	0.9
0	2	0.4	1	0.2
01-04	53	2.4	74	3.3
05-09	31	1.0	57	1.9
10-14	22	0.9	39	1.5
15-19	21	0.9	28	1.2
20-24	8	0.4	10	0.4
25-29	2	0.1	9	0.4
30-39	12	0.2	16	0.3
40-49	7	0.1	17	0.3
50-59	11	0.3	20	0.6
60 +	32	0.7	42	0.9

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	10	0.3	13	0.3
BLACK	6	0.3	10	0.4
HISPANC	29	0.3	31	0.3
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	1	0.5
WHITE	113	0.7	189	1.1
UNKNOWN	43	-	69	-
ALL	201	0.6	313	0.9

Source: California Department of Health Services.

FOODBORNE DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	130	-	140	-
ALAMEDA CO	1	-	5	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	4	-
_BERKELEY HD	1	-	1	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	1	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	4	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	1	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	1	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	2	-	-	-
KINGS	1	-	1	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	27	-	36	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	25	-	34	-
_LONG BEACH HD	2	-	1	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	1	-
MADERA	-	-	1	-
MARIN	1	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	1	-
MERCED	1	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	2	-	4	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	23	-	15	-
PLACER	2	-	-	-
PLUMAS	1	-	1	-
RIVERSIDE	1	-	4	-
SACRAMENTO	8	-	1	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	6	-	10	-
SAN DIEGO	19	-	19	-
SAN FRANCISCO	11	-	8	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	2	-
SAN MATEO	4	-	4	-
SANTA BARBARA	5	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	2	-	4	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	1	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	1	-
SONOMA	1	-	3	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	3	-
SUTTER	-	-	1	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	1	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	1	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	8	8
FEBRUARY	9	14
MARCH	3	7
APRIL	1	5
MAY	1	4
JUNE	16	14
JULY	12	11
AUGUST	10	10
SEPTEMBER	14	6
OCTOBER	6	15
NOVEMBER	8	11
DECEMBER	42	35
All	130	140

Note:
Since this disease may be reported to the State as summary counts only, age and race data are incomplete and not displayed here. The available data can, however, be provided upon request.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

FOODBORNE OUTBREAK ASSOCIATED CASES

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	3553	10.4	3382	9.8
ALAMEDA CO	7	0.5	83	5.6
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	64	4.7
_BERKELEY HD	7	6.9	19	18.3
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	2	5.7
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	107	11.5
DEL NORTE	-	-	2	6.4
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	108	13.5	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	84	12.7	-	-
KINGS	460	371.9	4	3.2
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	425	4.4	953	9.7
_LOS ANGELES HD	381	4.2	929	10.1
_LONG BEACH HD	44	9.4	10	2.1
_PASADENA HD	-	-	14	10.2
MADERA	-	-	16	12.7
MARIN	17	6.9	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	45	49.8
MERCED	245	116.3	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	55	13.9	34	8.5
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	496	17.8	272	9.6
PLACER	20	8.6	-	-
PLUMAS	5	24.1	2	9.6
RIVERSIDE	47	3.1	54	3.4
SACRAMENTO	204	17.2	9	0.7
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	103	6.1	173	10.0
SAN DIEGO	244	8.5	323	11.0
SAN FRANCISCO	130	16.5	102	12.9
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	16	6.3
SAN MATEO	69	9.4	250	33.5
SANTA BARBARA	264	64.7	-	-
SANTA CLARA	52	3.0	72	4.1
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	50	28.4
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	235	58.8
SONOMA	9	2.0	64	13.9
STANISLAUS	-	-	84	18.3
SUTTER	-	-	5	6.1
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	14	3.8	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	3	0.4
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	94	201
FEBRUARY	164	227
MARCH	54	50
APRIL	17	69
MAY	4	64
JUNE	300	268
JULY	209	397
AUGUST	181	276
SEPTEMBER	934	119
OCTOBER	312	252
NOVEMBER	283	178
DECEMBER	1001	1281
All	3553	3382

Note:
Since this disease may be reported to the State as summary counts only, age and race data are incomplete and not displayed here. The available data can, however, be provided upon request.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

GIARDIASIS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	3883	11.4	3551	10.2
ALAMEDA CO	241	16.6	188	12.8
_ALAMEDA HD	224	16.6	166	12.1
_BERKELEY HD	17	16.6	22	21.2
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	5	14.5	11	31.6
BUTTE	33	16.2	32	15.4
CALAVERAS	6	14.8	4	9.5
COLUSA	-	-	6	28.6
CONTRA COSTA	143	15.5	89	9.5
DEL NORTE	1	3.3	1	3.2
EL DORADO	7	4.5	10	6.1
FRESNO	99	12.4	77	9.5
GLENN	2	7.0	2	6.8
HUMBOLDT	17	13.3	12	9.3
IMPERIAL	2	1.3	2	1.3
INYO	2	10.9	5	27.1
KERN	36	5.4	32	4.7
KINGS	9	7.3	14	11.1
LAKE	4	6.9	2	3.3
LASSEN	4	11.4	4	11.1
LOS ANGELES CO	641	6.6	627	6.4
_LOS ANGELES HD	587	6.4	564	6.1
_LONG BEACH HD	51	10.9	55	11.6
_PASADENA HD	3	2.2	8	5.8
MADERA	8	6.6	8	6.3
MARIN	86	34.8	64	25.8
MARIPOSA	4	24.5	-	-
MENDOCINO	6	6.7	17	18.8
MERCED	26	12.3	20	9.3
MODOC	-	-	2	19.1
MONO	8	74.6	-	-
MONTEREY	19	4.8	15	3.7
NAPA	33	26.4	25	19.7
NEVADA	15	16.0	23	23.7
ORANGE	231	8.3	216	7.6
PLACER	27	11.5	15	6.2
PLUMAS	8	38.6	3	14.4
RIVERSIDE	102	6.7	56	3.6
SACRAMENTO	143	12.0	151	12.5
SAN BENITO	4	8.0	7	13.5
SAN BERNARDINO	75	4.4	98	5.7
SAN DIEGO	456	15.8	390	13.3
SAN FRANCISCO	355	45.0	376	47.5
SAN JOAQUIN	107	18.9	101	17.4
SAN LUIS OBISPO	34	13.7	22	8.6
SAN MATEO	136	18.5	114	15.3
SANTA BARBARA	108	26.5	119	28.9
SANTA CLARA	346	20.0	313	17.8
SANTA CRUZ	27	10.6	35	13.4
SHASTA	16	9.3	17	9.7
SIERRA	1	29.2	4	115.7
SISKIYOU	6	13.4	6	13.3
SOLANO	44	11.2	35	8.8
SONOMA	60	13.3	41	8.9
STANISLAUS	41	9.2	24	5.2
SUTTER	19	23.8	9	11.0
TEHAMA	-	-	4	7.1
TRINITY	-	-	1	7.4
TULARE	34	9.1	26	6.8
TUOLUMNE	2	3.7	2	3.6
VENTURA	27	3.6	52	6.9
YOLO	10	6.2	16	9.8
YUBA	7	11.1	6	9.4
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	255	232
FEBRUARY	244	257
MARCH	389	325
APRIL	244	234
MAY	302	293
JUNE	350	274
JULY	301	288
AUGUST	348	367
SEPTEMBER	450	390
OCTOBER	343	356
NOVEMBER	352	295
DECEMBER	305	240
All	3883	3551

Note:
Since this disease may be reported to the State as summary counts only, age and race data are incomplete and not displayed here. The available data can, however, be provided upon request.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE, INVASIVE

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	54	0.2	48	0.1
ALAMEDA CO	4	0.3	5	0.3
_ALAMEDA HD	4	0.3	5	0.4
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	1	0.5
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	2	0.2	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	2	0.2	2	0.2
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	1	0.6
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	2	0.3	1	0.1
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	23	0.2	20	0.2
_LOS ANGELES HD	23	0.3	20	0.2
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	3	0.1	6	0.2
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	1	0.1
SACRAMENTO	1	0.1	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	1	0.1
SAN DIEGO	6	0.2	5	0.2
SAN FRANCISCO	5	0.6	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	2	0.1	1	0.1
SANTA CRUZ	1	0.4	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	1	0.3	2	0.5
SONOMA	-	-	1	0.2
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	1	0.3	1	0.3
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	7	5
FEBRUARY	6	-
MARCH	6	9
APRIL	9	6
MAY	2	5
JUNE	6	2
JULY	3	2
AUGUST	-	1
SEPTEMBER	10	-
OCTOBER	1	3
NOVEMBER	2	2
DECEMBER	2	13
All	54	48

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	54	0.2	48	0.1
0	16	2.9	15	2.7
01-04	16	0.7	13	0.6
05-09	3	0.1	8	0.3
10-14	2	0.1	2	0.1
15-19	7	0.3	8	0.3
20-24	3	0.1	-	-
25-29	7	0.3	2	0.1
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	2	0.1	3	0.1
BLACK	2	0.1	1	0.0
HISPANC	24	0.2	19	0.2
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	2	1.0
WHITE	14	0.1	14	0.1
UNKNOWN	12	-	9	-
ALL	54	0.2	48	0.1

Source: California Department of Health Services.

HANTAVIRUS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	5	0.0	8	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	1	0.1
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	2	10.9	-	-
KERN	2	0.3	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	1	0.0
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	1	0.0
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	1	9.3	1	9.2
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	1	0.1
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	2	0.3
YOLO	-	-	2	1.2
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	1
MARCH	-	1
APRIL	-	-
MAY	2	2
JUNE	2	1
JULY	-	1
AUGUST	-	1
SEPTEMBER	1	-
OCTOBER	-	1
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	-	-
All	5	8

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	5	0.0	8	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	1	0.0	-	-
20-24	1	0.0	1	0.0
25-29	-	-	2	0.1
30-39	1	0.0	3	0.1
40-49	1	0.0	2	0.0
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	1	0.0	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	1	0.0
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	1	0.0	3	0.0
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	4	0.0	3	0.0
UNKNOWN	-	-	1	-
ALL	5	0.0	8	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYNDROME (HUS)

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	29	0.1	47	0.1
ALAMEDA CO	1	0.1	1	0.1
_ALAMEDA HD	1	0.1	1	0.1
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	2	0.2	1	0.1
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	2	0.2	1	0.1
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	1	0.8
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	1	0.2	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	5	0.1	5	0.1
_LOS ANGELES HD	4	0.0	5	0.1
_LONG BEACH HD	1	0.2	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	1	0.4	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	3	3.3
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	3	0.7
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	3	0.1	4	0.1
PLACER	1	0.4	1	0.4
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	4	0.3
SACRAMENTO	1	0.1	3	0.2
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	1	0.1	1	0.1
SAN DIEGO	2	0.1	7	0.2
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	2	0.3
SAN JOAQUIN	1	0.2	4	0.7
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	1	0.1	2	0.1
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	1	0.2	3	0.7
STANISLAUS	3	0.7	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	1	1.8	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	1	0.1	1	0.1
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	4
FEBRUARY	1	-
MARCH	3	2
APRIL	1	1
MAY	3	3
JUNE	3	4
JULY	1	4
AUGUST	6	5
SEPTEMBER	-	8
OCTOBER	1	2
NOVEMBER	1	5
DECEMBER	9	9
All	29	47

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	29	0.1	47	0.1
0	3	0.5	1	0.2
01-04	15	0.7	26	1.2
05-09	6	0.2	13	0.4
10-14	2	0.1	4	0.2
15-19	-	-	1	0.0
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	1	0.0
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	2	0.1	-	-
60 +	1	0.0	1	0.0

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	1	0.0	4	0.1
BLACK	-	-	1	0.0
HISPANC	14	0.1	11	0.1
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	9	0.1	25	0.1
UNKNOWN	5	-	6	-
ALL	29	0.1	47	0.1

Source: California Department of Health Services.

HEPATITIS A

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	3439	10.1	2992	8.6
ALAMEDA CO	71	4.9	58	3.9
_ALAMEDA HD	66	4.9	55	4.0
_BERKELEY HD	5	4.9	3	2.9
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	2	5.8	-	-
BUTTE	2	1.0	4	1.9
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	1	5.0	1	4.8
CONTRA COSTA	61	6.6	50	5.4
DEL NORTE	-	-	1	3.2
EL DORADO	14	8.9	10	6.1
FRESNO	62	7.7	78	9.6
GLENN	1	3.5	-	-
HUMBOLDT	3	2.4	10	7.8
IMPERIAL	33	21.9	36	23.3
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	173	26.1	32	4.7
KINGS	8	6.5	14	11.1
LAKE	3	5.1	-	-
LASSEN	15	42.6	4	11.1
LOS ANGELES CO	1270	13.1	1077	10.9
_LOS ANGELES HD	1176	12.9	1009	10.9
_LONG BEACH HD	78	16.6	60	12.6
_PASADENA HD	16	11.7	8	5.8
MADERA	20	16.4	19	15.0
MARIN	12	4.9	12	4.8
MARIPOSA	-	-	1	6.0
MENDOCINO	12	13.5	6	6.6
MERCED	32	15.2	15	7.0
MODOC	-	-	1	9.5
MONO	-	-	1	9.2
MONTEREY	20	5.1	31	7.7
NAPA	7	5.6	11	8.7
NEVADA	-	-	3	3.1
ORANGE	267	9.6	245	8.6
PLACER	8	3.4	1	0.4
PLUMAS	1	4.8	-	-
RIVERSIDE	175	11.5	215	13.7
SACRAMENTO	46	3.9	30	2.5
SAN BENITO	3	6.0	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	132	7.8	128	7.4
SAN DIEGO	276	9.6	310	10.5
SAN FRANCISCO	124	15.7	57	7.2
SAN JOAQUIN	37	6.5	42	7.2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	2	0.8	9	3.5
SAN MATEO	45	6.1	26	3.5
SANTA BARBARA	26	6.4	28	6.8
SANTA CLARA	111	6.4	74	4.2
SANTA CRUZ	22	8.6	19	7.3
SHASTA	5	2.9	3	1.7
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	1	2.2
SOLANO	145	37.0	56	14.0
SONOMA	25	5.6	27	5.9
STANISLAUS	57	12.8	105	22.9
SUTTER	6	7.5	3	3.7
TEHAMA	5	9.0	2	3.5
TRINITY	2	15.0	-	-
TULARE	18	4.8	34	8.9
TUOLUMNE	1	1.8	4	7.1
VENTURA	36	4.8	55	7.3
YOLO	39	24.3	34	20.7
YUBA	3	4.8	9	14.1
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	262	199
FEBRUARY	384	301
MARCH	308	275
APRIL	361	204
MAY	255	332
JUNE	244	204
JULY	239	114
AUGUST	260	248
SEPTEMBER	304	312
OCTOBER	275	355
NOVEMBER	311	244
DECEMBER	236	204
All	3439	2992

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	3439	10.1	2992	8.6
0	4	0.7	5	0.9
01-04	228	10.3	202	9.1
05-09	656	22.2	602	20.2
10-14	361	14.6	389	15.1
15-19	235	10.1	223	9.4
20-24	247	11.4	191	8.5
25-29	293	12.2	205	8.8
30-39	568	10.1	420	7.5
40-49	394	7.7	321	6.1
50-59	198	5.8	199	5.5
60 +	233	4.8	225	4.6

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	124	3.2	109	2.7
BLACK	181	7.8	112	4.8
HISPANC	1521	14.7	1423	13.3
AMER. INDIAN	20	9.9	7	3.4
WHITE	1034	6.0	852	4.9
UNKNOWN	559	-	489	-
ALL	3439	10.1	2992	8.6

Source: California Department of Health Services.

HEPATITIS B (ACUTE)

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	1234	3.6	1083	3.1
ALAMEDA CO	7	0.5	35	2.4
_ALAMEDA HD	6	0.4	35	2.6
_BERKELEY HD	1	1.0	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	4	11.6	2	5.7
BUTTE	4	2.0	7	3.4
CALAVERAS	-	-	1	2.4
COLUSA	2	10.0	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	29	3.1	11	1.2
DEL NORTE	2	6.6	1	3.2
EL DORADO	10	6.4	10	6.1
FRESNO	27	3.4	18	2.2
GLENN	-	-	1	3.4
HUMBOLDT	14	11.0	20	15.6
IMPERIAL	12	8.0	21	13.6
INYO	1	5.5	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	13	10.5	11	8.7
LAKE	5	8.6	5	8.3
LASSEN	-	-	1	2.8
LOS ANGELES CO	287	3.0	208	2.1
_LOS ANGELES HD	273	3.0	175	1.9
_LONG BEACH HD	13	2.8	18	3.8
_PASADENA HD	1	0.7	15	10.9
MADERA	21	17.2	22	17.4
MARIN	-	-	1	0.4
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	3	3.4	-	-
MERCED	4	1.9	8	3.7
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	1	9.2
MONTEREY	26	6.6	15	3.7
NAPA	2	1.6	1	0.8
NEVADA	1	1.1	2	2.1
ORANGE	55	2.0	58	2.0
PLACER	6	2.6	2	0.8
PLUMAS	2	9.7	-	-
RIVERSIDE	385	25.3	362	23.0
SACRAMENTO	9	0.8	8	0.7
SAN BENITO	1	2.0	1	1.9
SAN BERNARDINO	32	1.9	22	1.3
SAN DIEGO	38	1.3	37	1.3
SAN FRANCISCO	61	7.7	54	6.8
SAN JOAQUIN	28	4.9	22	3.8
SAN LUIS OBISPO	2	0.8	-	-
SAN MATEO	26	3.5	18	2.4
SANTA BARBARA	1	0.2	1	0.2
SANTA CLARA	28	1.6	17	1.0
SANTA CRUZ	8	3.1	5	1.9
SHASTA	15	8.8	12	6.8
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	2	4.4
SOLANO	-	-	2	0.5
SONOMA	17	3.8	8	1.7
STANISLAUS	15	3.4	16	3.5
SUTTER	4	5.0	1	1.2
TEHAMA	1	1.8	4	7.1
TRINITY	1	7.5	-	-
TULARE	5	1.3	10	2.6
TUOLUMNE	3	5.5	5	8.9
VENTURA	7	0.9	6	0.8
YOLO	2	1.2	1	0.6
YUBA	8	12.7	7	10.9
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	72	103
FEBRUARY	80	72
MARCH	123	124
APRIL	103	85
MAY	113	95
JUNE	113	102
JULY	113	51
AUGUST	103	78
SEPTEMBER	111	74
OCTOBER	78	84
NOVEMBER	110	107
DECEMBER	115	108
All	1234	1083

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	1234	3.6	1083	3.1
0	1	0.2	1	0.2
01-04	2	0.1	2	0.1
05-09	6	0.2	2	0.1
10-14	17	0.7	5	0.2
15-19	59	2.5	43	1.8
20-24	110	5.1	88	3.9
25-29	145	6.0	124	5.3
30-39	375	6.7	321	5.7
40-49	282	5.5	266	5.1
50-59	120	3.5	121	3.4
60 +	111	2.3	105	2.1

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	213	5.5	179	4.5
BLACK	105	4.5	82	3.5
HISPANC	192	1.9	180	1.7
AMER. INDIAN	7	3.5	1	0.5
WHITE	354	2.0	381	2.2
UNKNOWN	363	-	260	-
ALL	1234	3.6	1083	3.1

Source: California Department of Health Services.

HEPATITIS C/NA,NB (ACUTE)

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	191	0.6	118	0.3
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	1	0.1
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	1	1.0
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	2	1.0	9	4.3
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	2	10.0	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	1	3.3	-	-
EL DORADO	3	1.9	2	1.2
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	2	7.0	-	-
HUMBOLDT	5	3.9	4	3.1
IMPERIAL	-	-	2	1.3
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	40	32.3	1	0.8
LAKE	-	-	1	1.7
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	75	0.8	37	0.4
_LOS ANGELES HD	72	0.8	36	0.4
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	1	0.2
_PASADENA HD	3	2.2	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	1	1.1	-	-
MERCED	1	0.5	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	4	1.0	4	1.0
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	1	1.1	1	1.0
ORANGE	10	0.4	2	0.1
PLACER	2	0.9	1	0.4
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	7	0.4
SACRAMENTO	-	-	1	0.1
SAN BENITO	1	2.0	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	1	0.1	2	0.1
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	2	0.3	1	0.1
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	2	0.5	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	1	0.1
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	4	2.3	1	0.6
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	1	2.2	-	-
SOLANO	1	0.3	-	-
SONOMA	1	0.2	-	-
STANISLAUS	4	0.9	1	0.2
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	2	3.6	2	3.5
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	16	4.3	14	3.7
TUOLUMNE	1	1.8	4	7.1
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	6	9.5	19	29.7
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	10	10
FEBRUARY	8	9
MARCH	13	11
APRIL	7	8
MAY	5	10
JUNE	7	7
JULY	43	19
AUGUST	17	11
SEPTEMBER	24	7
OCTOBER	30	9
NOVEMBER	15	9
DECEMBER	12	8
All	191	118

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	191	0.6	118	0.3
0	2	0.4	1	0.2
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	1	0.0	1	0.0
15-19	3	0.1	2	0.1
20-24	11	0.5	5	0.2
25-29	22	0.9	3	0.1
30-39	60	1.1	27	0.5
40-49	53	1.0	45	0.9
50-59	21	0.6	21	0.6
60 +	17	0.4	11	0.2

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	2	0.1	2	0.1
BLACK	16	0.7	7	0.3
HISPANC	74	0.7	36	0.3
AMER. INDIAN	3	1.5	1	0.5
WHITE	80	0.5	62	0.4
UNKNOWN	16	-	10	-
ALL	191	0.6	118	0.3

Source: California Department of Health Services.

HEPATITIS D

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	10	0.0	10	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	1	0.1
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	1	0.1
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	1	2.9
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	2	1.3	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	1	0.6
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	2	0.0	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	2	0.0	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	3	0.1	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	1	0.1	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	7	0.9
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	1	0.1	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	1	0.6	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	1	-
FEBRUARY	1	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	2
MAY	1	1
JUNE	1	-
JULY	1	-
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	3	-
OCTOBER	1	-
NOVEMBER	1	7
DECEMBER	-	-
All	10	10

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	191	0.6	118	0.3
0	2	0.4	1	0.2
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	1	0.0	1	0.0
15-19	3	0.1	2	0.1
20-24	11	0.5	5	0.2
25-29	22	0.9	3	0.1
30-39	60	1.1	27	0.5
40-49	53	1.0	45	0.9
50-59	21	0.6	21	0.6
60 +	17	0.4	11	0.2

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	2	0.1	2	0.1
BLACK	16	0.7	7	0.3
HISPANC	74	0.7	36	0.3
AMER. INDIAN	3	1.5	1	0.5
WHITE	80	0.5	62	0.4
UNKNOWN	16	-	10	-
ALL	191	0.6	118	0.3

Source: California Department of Health Services.

HEPATITIS OTHER & UNSPECIFIED (ACUTE)

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	87	0.3	63	0.2
ALAMEDA CO	1	0.1	1	0.1
_ALAMEDA HD	1	0.1	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	1	1.0
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	1	0.6	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	21	14.0	17	11.0
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	14	0.1	16	0.2
_LOS ANGELES HD	13	0.1	14	0.2
_LONG BEACH HD	1	0.2	2	0.4
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	1	0.5
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	41	1.5	19	0.7
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	-	-
SACRAMENTO	1	0.1	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	3	0.2	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	1	0.0
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	1	0.1
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	1	0.1	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	1	0.4	-	-
SHASTA	2	1.2	5	2.8
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	1	0.2
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	1	1.2
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	3	4
FEBRUARY	14	7
MARCH	5	6
APRIL	8	13
MAY	7	8
JUNE	5	5
JULY	9	1
AUGUST	5	5
SEPTEMBER	10	1
OCTOBER	6	2
NOVEMBER	8	3
DECEMBER	7	8
All	87	63

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	87	0.3	63	0.2
0	2	0.4	1	0.2
01-04	2	0.1	1	0.0
05-09	5	0.2	6	0.2
10-14	1	0.0	3	0.1
15-19	7	0.3	4	0.2
20-24	10	0.5	7	0.3
25-29	12	0.5	5	0.2
30-39	22	0.4	9	0.2
40-49	13	0.3	14	0.3
50-59	6	0.2	6	0.2
60 +	7	0.1	5	0.1

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	9	0.2	5	0.1
BLACK	2	0.1	5	0.2
HISPANC	37	0.4	21	0.2
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	27	0.2	14	0.1
UNKNOWN	12	-	18	-
ALL	87	0.3	63	0.2

Source: California Department of Health Services.

KAWASAKI SYNDROME

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	195	0.6	168	0.5
ALAMEDA CO	8	0.6	13	0.9
_ALAMEDA HD	8	0.6	12	0.9
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	1	1.0
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	1	0.5	2	1.0
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	5	0.5	6	0.6
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	1	0.6	-	-
FRESNO	2	0.2	5	0.6
GLENN	-	-	1	3.4
HUMBOLDT	-	-	1	0.8
IMPERIAL	-	-	2	1.3
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	1	0.8	2	1.6
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	44	0.5	26	0.3
_LOS ANGELES HD	44	0.5	26	0.3
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	1	0.8
MARIN	-	-	1	0.4
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	1	1.1
MERCED	-	-	2	0.9
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	1	0.3	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	1	1.0
ORANGE	18	0.6	17	0.6
PLACER	1	0.4	1	0.4
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	7	0.5	-	-
SACRAMENTO	5	0.4	4	0.3
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	4	0.2	4	0.2
SAN DIEGO	80	2.8	48	1.6
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	7	0.9
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	2	0.3
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1	0.4	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	3	0.4
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	9	0.5	9	0.5
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	1	0.4
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	1	0.3	-	-
SONOMA	1	0.2	1	0.2
STANISLAUS	-	-	2	0.4
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	1	0.3	1	0.3
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	3	0.4	4	0.5
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	1	1.6	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	4	10
FEBRUARY	7	7
MARCH	13	17
APRIL	9	7
MAY	34	40
JUNE	31	4
JULY	28	12
AUGUST	8	9
SEPTEMBER	11	11
OCTOBER	19	9
NOVEMBER	15	24
DECEMBER	16	18
All	195	168

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	195	0.6	168	0.5
0	17	3.1	21	3.8
01-04	130	5.9	113	5.1
05-09	44	1.5	29	1.0
10-14	3	0.1	4	0.2
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	1	0.0	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	1	0.0

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	37	1.0	26	0.7
BLACK	17	0.7	7	0.3
HISPANC	42	0.4	59	0.6
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	1	0.5
WHITE	62	0.4	47	0.3
UNKNOWN	37	-	28	-
ALL	195	0.6	168	0.5

Source: California Department of Health Services.

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Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	63	0.2	54	0.2
ALAMEDA CO	3	0.2	3	0.2
_ALAMEDA HD	3	0.2	2	0.1
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	1	1.0
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	1	2.5	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	3	0.3
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	3	0.4	1	0.1
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	1	0.2	3	0.4
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	20	0.2	15	0.2
_LOS ANGELES HD	19	0.2	15	0.2
_LONG BEACH HD	1	0.2	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	2	0.8	1	0.4
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	2	0.5	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	8	0.3	4	0.1
PLACER	-	-	1	0.4
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	1	0.1
SACRAMENTO	2	0.2	1	0.1
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	2	0.1	4	0.2
SAN DIEGO	9	0.3	6	0.2
SAN FRANCISCO	3	0.4	2	0.3
SAN JOAQUIN	1	0.2	2	0.3
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	1	0.1
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	2	0.5
SANTA CLARA	4	0.2	1	0.1
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	1	0.6	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	1	0.2
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	2	0.3
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	3	2
FEBRUARY	6	3
MARCH	5	2
APRIL	3	-
MAY	5	3
JUNE	5	7
JULY	7	3
AUGUST	7	9
SEPTEMBER	7	6
OCTOBER	6	14
NOVEMBER	-	3
DECEMBER	9	2
All	63	54

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	63	0.2	54	0.2
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	1	0.0
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	1	0.0	-	-
15-19	1	0.0	1	0.0
20-24	-	-	1	0.0
25-29	-	-	2	0.1
30-39	4	0.1	2	0.0
40-49	9	0.2	17	0.3
50-59	9	0.3	9	0.3
60 +	38	0.8	20	0.4

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	4	0.1	-	-
BLACK	4	0.2	5	0.2
HISPANC	3	0.0	8	0.1
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	41	0.2	33	0.2
UNKNOWN	11	-	8	-
ALL	63	0.2	54	0.2

Source: California Department of Health Services.

LEPROSY

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	36	0.1	33	0.1
ALAMEDA CO	1	0.1	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	1	0.1	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	1	2.9	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	1	0.1	2	0.2
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	4	0.5
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	1	0.2	1	0.1
KINGS	1	0.8	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	17	0.2	8	0.1
_LOS ANGELES HD	16	0.2	8	0.1
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	1	0.7	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	2	0.9
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	1	0.0	2	0.1
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	1	0.1	1	0.1
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	1	0.1	4	0.2
SAN DIEGO	4	0.1	3	0.1
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	2	0.3
SAN JOAQUIN	1	0.2	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	1	0.1	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	2	0.1	3	0.2
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	1	1.3	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	2	0.5	1	0.3
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	2	-
FEBRUARY	1	3
MARCH	2	3
APRIL	2	2
MAY	8	3
JUNE	-	5
JULY	6	1
AUGUST	5	1
SEPTEMBER	8	2
OCTOBER	2	6
NOVEMBER	-	3
DECEMBER	-	4
All	36	33

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	36	0.1	33	0.1
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	1	0.0
10-14	-	-	2	0.1
15-19	2	0.1	2	0.1
20-24	3	0.1	3	0.1
25-29	7	0.3	-	-
30-39	8	0.1	10	0.2
40-49	5	0.1	6	0.1
50-59	3	0.1	3	0.1
60 +	8	0.2	6	0.1

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	12	0.3	13	0.3
BLACK	-	-	1	0.0
HISPANC	19	0.2	16	0.1
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	2	0.0	1	0.0
UNKNOWN	3	-	2	-
ALL	36	0.1	33	0.1

Source: California Department of Health Services.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	1	0.0	14	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	1	0.1
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	1	0.1
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	1	0.0
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	1	0.0
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	1	0.4	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	2	0.5
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	2	0.1
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	1	0.1
SAN DIEGO	-	-	3	0.1
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	4	0.5
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	1	-
MAY	-	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	-	4
OCTOBER	-	1
NOVEMBER	-	1
DECEMBER	-	8
All	1	14

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	1	0.0	14	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	1	0.0
20-24	-	-	1	0.0
25-29	-	-	3	0.1
30-39	1	0.0	7	0.1
40-49	-	-	2	0.0
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	-	-
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	-	-	12	0.1
UNKNOWN	1	-	2	-
ALL	1	0.0	14	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

LISTERIOSIS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	100	0.3	125	0.4
ALAMEDA CO	6	0.4	7	0.5
_ALAMEDA HD	6	0.4	6	0.4
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	1	1.0
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	1	2.5	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	5	0.5	1	0.1
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	3	0.4
GLENN	-	-	1	3.4
HUMBOLDT	-	-	1	0.8
IMPERIAL	-	-	3	1.9
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	1	1.7	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	32	0.3	36	0.4
_LOS ANGELES HD	30	0.3	36	0.4
_LONG BEACH HD	2	0.4	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	1	0.4
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	1	1.1	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	1	0.3	4	1.0
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	9	0.3	13	0.5
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	4	0.3	4	0.3
SACRAMENTO	1	0.1	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	5	0.3	3	0.2
SAN DIEGO	13	0.5	17	0.6
SAN FRANCISCO	6	0.8	8	1.0
SAN JOAQUIN	2	0.4	2	0.3
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	4	0.5	4	0.5
SANTA BARBARA	2	0.5	2	0.5
SANTA CLARA	5	0.3	4	0.2
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	2	0.5
SONOMA	1	0.2	1	0.2
STANISLAUS	-	-	1	0.2
SUTTER	-	-	1	1.2
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	1	0.1	6	0.8
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	6	9
FEBRUARY	5	10
MARCH	10	23
APRIL	-	10
MAY	5	8
JUNE	7	9
JULY	7	14
AUGUST	9	19
SEPTEMBER	10	4
OCTOBER	7	8
NOVEMBER	20	6
DECEMBER	14	5
All	100	125

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	100	0.3	125	0.4
0	9	1.6	10	1.8
01-04	1	0.0	1	0.0
05-09	-	-	2	0.1
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	1	0.0	3	0.1
20-24	3	0.1	9	0.4
25-29	7	0.3	3	0.1
30-39	10	0.2	10	0.2
40-49	9	0.2	14	0.3
50-59	4	0.1	10	0.3
60 +	56	1.2	62	1.3

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	8	0.2	9	0.2
BLACK	3	0.1	4	0.2
HISPANC	21	0.2	30	0.3
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	45	0.3	52	0.3
UNKNOWN	23	-	30	-
ALL	100	0.3	125	0.4

Source: California Department of Health Services.

LYME DISEASE

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	139	0.4	96	0.3
ALAMEDA CO	3	0.2	4	0.3
_ALAMEDA HD	3	0.2	4	0.3
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	1	2.9	-	-
BUTTE	18	8.8	3	1.4
CALAVERAS	-	-	1	2.4
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	1	0.1	1	0.1
DEL NORTE	1	3.3	-	-
EL DORADO	1	0.6	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	1	0.1
GLENN	1	3.5	1	3.4
HUMBOLDT	14	11.0	10	7.8
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	2	0.3	2	0.3
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	1	1.7	-	-
LASSEN	2	5.7	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	7	0.1	2	0.0
_LOS ANGELES HD	7	0.1	2	0.0
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	1	0.8	-	-
MARIN	4	1.6	3	1.2
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	8	9.0	7	7.7
MERCED	1	0.5	1	0.5
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	1	9.3	-	-
MONTEREY	2	0.5	1	0.2
NAPA	2	1.6	2	1.6
NEVADA	5	5.3	9	9.3
ORANGE	2	0.1	3	0.1
PLACER	2	0.9	1	0.4
PLUMAS	1	4.8	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	3	0.2
SACRAMENTO	1	0.1	3	0.2
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	1	0.1	1	0.1
SAN DIEGO	16	0.6	9	0.3
SAN FRANCISCO	1	0.1	2	0.3
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1	0.4	1	0.4
SAN MATEO	4	0.5	2	0.3
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	2	0.1	2	0.1
SANTA CRUZ	2	0.8	5	1.9
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	1	0.3
SONOMA	14	3.1	8	1.7
STANISLAUS	-	-	1	0.2
SUTTER	-	-	1	1.2
TEHAMA	-	-	2	3.5
TRINITY	13	97.4	1	7.4
TULARE	1	0.3	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	1	0.1	2	0.3
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	1	1.6	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	7	6
FEBRUARY	14	5
MARCH	17	7
APRIL	6	4
MAY	5	7
JUNE	4	10
JULY	17	10
AUGUST	5	17
SEPTEMBER	18	9
OCTOBER	14	5
NOVEMBER	6	6
DECEMBER	26	10
All	139	96

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	139	0.4	96	0.3
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	3	0.1	3	0.1
05-09	11	0.4	13	0.4
10-14	7	0.3	5	0.2
15-19	5	0.2	2	0.1
20-24	2	0.1	5	0.2
25-29	5	0.2	8	0.3
30-39	25	0.4	11	0.2
40-49	38	0.7	21	0.4
50-59	27	0.8	17	0.5
60 +	12	0.2	10	0.2

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	1	0.0	2	0.1
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	6	0.1	3	0.0
AMER. INDIAN	2	1.0	3	1.5
WHITE	106	0.6	74	0.4
UNKNOWN	24	-	14	-
ALL	139	0.4	96	0.3

Source: California Department of Health Services.

MALARIA

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	218	0.6	194	0.6
ALAMEDA CO	17	1.2	21	1.4
_ALAMEDA HD	11	0.8	17	1.2
_BERKELEY HD	6	5.9	4	3.9
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	1	2.9	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	10	1.1	5	0.5
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	1	0.6	1	0.6
FRESNO	5	0.6	3	0.4
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	3	2.4	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	2	0.3	2	0.3
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	65	0.7	45	0.5
_LOS ANGELES HD	60	0.7	44	0.5
_LONG BEACH HD	4	0.9	1	0.2
_PASADENA HD	1	0.7	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	5	2.0	1	0.4
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	1	9.2
MONTEREY	3	0.8	2	0.5
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	1	1.0
ORANGE	13	0.5	15	0.5
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	4	0.3	7	0.4
SACRAMENTO	4	0.3	10	0.8
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	5	0.3	5	0.3
SAN DIEGO	22	0.8	11	0.4
SAN FRANCISCO	16	2.0	15	1.9
SAN JOAQUIN	2	0.4	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	1	0.4
SAN MATEO	7	1.0	5	0.7
SANTA BARBARA	2	0.5	1	0.2
SANTA CLARA	25	1.4	27	1.5
SANTA CRUZ	1	0.4	2	0.8
SHASTA	-	-	1	0.6
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	1	0.3
SONOMA	-	-	2	0.4
STANISLAUS	-	-	2	0.4
SUTTER	-	-	2	2.4
TEHAMA	-	-	1	1.8
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	2	0.5	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	1	0.1
YOLO	3	1.9	3	1.8
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	14	15
FEBRUARY	6	12
MARCH	22	16
APRIL	7	13
MAY	19	22
JUNE	25	8
JULY	19	20
AUGUST	22	19
SEPTEMBER	23	14
OCTOBER	9	24
NOVEMBER	21	11
DECEMBER	31	20
All	218	194

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	218	0.6	194	0.6
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	3	0.1	7	0.3
05-09	6	0.2	12	0.4
10-14	6	0.2	3	0.1
15-19	17	0.7	11	0.5
20-24	31	1.4	28	1.2
25-29	32	1.3	25	1.1
30-39	58	1.0	42	0.8
40-49	26	0.5	30	0.6
50-59	21	0.6	14	0.4
60 +	16	0.3	21	0.4

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	26	0.7	16	0.4
BLACK	45	1.9	35	1.5
HISPANC	38	0.4	32	0.3
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	52	0.3	51	0.3
UNKNOWN	57	-	60	-
ALL	218	0.6	194	0.6

Source: California Department of Health Services.

MEASLES (RUBEOLA), IMPORTED

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	4	0.0	7	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	1	0.1	2	0.1
_ALAMEDA HD	1	0.1	2	0.1
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	1	0.1	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	1	0.0
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	1	0.1
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	1	0.0
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	1	0.1
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	2	0.8	1	0.4
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	1
FEBRUARY	1	1
MARCH	1	-
APRIL	1	-
MAY	1	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	-	1
SEPTEMBER	-	1
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	1
DECEMBER	-	2
All	4	7

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	4	0.0	7	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	1	0.0	3	0.1
05-09	1	0.0	1	0.0
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	1	0.0	1	0.0
20-24	1	0.0	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	1	0.0
40-49	-	-	1	0.0
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	2	0.1	3	0.1
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	-	-
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	2	0.0	4	0.0
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
ALL	4	0.0	7	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

MEASLES (RUBEOLA), INDIGENOUS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	14	0.0	12	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	2	0.1	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	2	0.1	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	1	0.1	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	1	0.0	6	0.1
_LOS ANGELES HD	1	0.0	6	0.1
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	4	0.1	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	1	0.0	1	0.0
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	2	0.3
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	4	1.6	2	0.8
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	1	0.3
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	1	0.1	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	1	-
MARCH	4	2
APRIL	3	-
MAY	3	2
JUNE	2	1
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	1	5
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	-	2
All	14	12

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	14	0.0	12	0.0
0	2	0.4	1	0.2
01-04	3	0.1	4	0.2
05-09	-	-	1	0.0
10-14	3	0.1	-	-
15-19	-	-	1	0.0
20-24	3	0.1	1	0.0
25-29	-	-	2	0.1
30-39	2	0.0	1	0.0
40-49	1	0.0	1	0.0
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	1	0.0	-	-
BLACK	1	0.0	1	0.0
HISPANC	8	0.1	5	0.0
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	4	0.0	6	0.0
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
ALL	14	0.0	12	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	305	0.9	328	0.9
ALAMEDA CO	23	1.6	20	1.4
_ALAMEDA HD	21	1.6	20	1.5
_BERKELEY HD	2	2.0	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	1	2.9	-	-
BUTTE	8	3.9	6	2.9
CALAVERAS	1	2.5	1	2.4
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	19	2.1	9	1.0
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	1	0.6	3	1.8
FRESNO	4	0.5	8	1.0
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	7	5.5	5	3.9
IMPERIAL	-	-	4	2.6
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	9	1.4	7	1.0
KINGS	2	1.6	1	0.8
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	1	2.8	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	42	0.4	64	0.7
_LOS ANGELES HD	37	0.4	61	0.7
_LONG BEACH HD	4	0.9	2	0.4
_PASADENA HD	1	0.7	1	0.7
MADERA	2	1.6	1	0.8
MARIN	3	1.2	-	-
MARIPOSA	1	6.1	-	-
MENDOCINO	3	3.4	2	2.2
MERCED	-	-	2	0.9
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	1	0.3	1	0.2
NAPA	1	0.8	4	3.1
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	16	0.6	22	0.8
PLACER	-	-	6	2.5
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	9	0.6	1	0.1
SACRAMENTO	13	1.1	20	1.6
SAN BENITO	1	2.0	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	8	0.5	7	0.4
SAN DIEGO	18	0.6	37	1.3
SAN FRANCISCO	15	1.9	13	1.6
SAN JOAQUIN	8	1.4	9	1.6
SAN LUIS OBISPO	4	1.6	-	-
SAN MATEO	11	1.5	10	1.3
SANTA BARBARA	8	2.0	6	1.5
SANTA CLARA	17	1.0	7	0.4
SANTA CRUZ	5	2.0	5	1.9
SHASTA	7	4.1	5	2.8
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	4	1.0	1	0.3
SONOMA	5	1.1	5	1.1
STANISLAUS	15	3.4	28	6.1
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	1	1.8	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	1	0.3	3	0.8
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	5	0.7	3	0.4
YOLO	5	3.1	-	-
YUBA	-	-	2	3.1
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	10	51
FEBRUARY	28	38
MARCH	46	47
APRIL	36	24
MAY	33	38
JUNE	19	19
JULY	11	20
AUGUST	27	12
SEPTEMBER	24	23
OCTOBER	18	15
NOVEMBER	13	16
DECEMBER	40	25
All	305	328

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	305	0.9	328	0.9
0	41	7.4	44	7.9
01-04	57	2.6	55	2.5
05-09	17	0.6	18	0.6
10-14	20	0.8	17	0.7
15-19	22	0.9	45	1.9
20-24	22	1.0	32	1.4
25-29	9	0.4	13	0.6
30-39	24	0.4	18	0.3
40-49	30	0.6	31	0.6
50-59	13	0.4	18	0.5
60 +	45	0.9	37	0.8

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	12	0.3	14	0.4
BLACK	29	1.2	31	1.3
HISPANC	63	0.6	84	0.8
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	3	1.5
WHITE	146	0.8	145	0.8
UNKNOWN	55	-	51	-
ALL	305	0.9	328	0.9

Source: California Department of Health Services.

MENINGITIS, VIRAL

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	1544	4.5	1688	4.9
ALAMEDA CO	42	2.9	35	2.4
_ALAMEDA HD	37	2.7	27	2.0
_BERKELEY HD	5	4.9	8	7.7
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	1	2.9	-	-
BUTTE	1	0.5	4	1.9
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	1	5.0	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	10	1.1	28	3.0
DEL NORTE	3	9.9	-	-
EL DORADO	6	3.8	15	9.2
FRESNO	88	11.0	80	9.9
GLENN	1	3.5	3	10.2
HUMBOLDT	9	7.1	6	4.7
IMPERIAL	14	9.3	19	12.3
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	29	4.4	36	5.3
KINGS	10	8.1	4	3.2
LAKE	3	5.1	1	1.7
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	261	2.7	345	3.5
_LOS ANGELES HD	207	2.3	302	3.3
_LONG BEACH HD	49	10.4	38	8.0
_PASADENA HD	5	3.7	5	3.6
MADERA	6	4.9	7	5.5
MARIN	4	1.6	5	2.0
MARIPOSA	2	12.2	-	-
MENDOCINO	6	6.7	-	-
MERCED	3	1.4	7	3.3
MODOC	-	-	1	9.5
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	8	2.0	8	2.0
NAPA	8	6.4	4	3.1
NEVADA	4	4.3	10	10.3
ORANGE	238	8.5	262	9.2
PLACER	14	6.0	15	6.2
PLUMAS	-	-	1	4.8
RIVERSIDE	78	5.1	80	5.1
SACRAMENTO	41	3.4	91	7.5
SAN BENITO	3	6.0	1	1.9
SAN BERNARDINO	50	3.0	56	3.2
SAN DIEGO	333	11.5	276	9.4
SAN FRANCISCO	3	0.4	2	0.3
SAN JOAQUIN	9	1.6	4	0.7
SAN LUIS OBISPO	13	5.2	13	5.1
SAN MATEO	-	-	5	0.7
SANTA BARBARA	33	8.1	9	2.2
SANTA CLARA	37	2.1	33	1.9
SANTA CRUZ	16	6.3	22	8.5
SHASTA	7	4.1	14	8.0
SIERRA	1	29.2	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	17	4.3	13	3.3
SONOMA	9	2.0	12	2.6
STANISLAUS	41	9.2	74	16.1
SUTTER	9	11.3	6	7.3
TEHAMA	1	1.8	3	5.3
TRINITY	1	7.5	-	-
TULARE	29	7.8	24	6.3
TUOLUMNE	2	3.7	5	8.9
VENTURA	30	4.0	39	5.2
YOLO	5	3.1	6	3.7
YUBA	4	6.3	4	6.3
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	67	72
FEBRUARY	93	97
MARCH	94	114
APRIL	60	95
MAY	67	148
JUNE	120	180
JULY	125	200
AUGUST	172	241
SEPTEMBER	222	172
OCTOBER	221	124
NOVEMBER	142	160
DECEMBER	161	85
All	1544	1688

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	1544	4.5	1688	4.9
0	324	58.5	345	62.0
01-04	100	4.5	118	5.3
05-09	168	5.7	180	6.0
10-14	123	5.0	139	5.4
15-19	80	3.4	99	4.2
20-24	110	5.1	96	4.3
25-29	124	5.2	120	5.2
30-39	262	4.7	286	5.1
40-49	122	2.4	156	3.0
50-59	67	2.0	61	1.7
60 +	57	1.2	77	1.6

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	64	1.7	54	1.4
BLACK	93	4.0	92	3.9
HISPANC	443	4.3	451	4.2
AMER. INDIAN	3	1.5	5	2.4
WHITE	597	3.4	648	3.7
UNKNOWN	344	-	438	-
ALL	1544	4.5	1688	4.9

Source: California Department of Health Services.

MUMPS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	95	0.3	89	0.3
ALAMEDA CO	6	0.4	2	0.1
_ALAMEDA HD	6	0.4	2	0.1
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	1	0.1
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	6	0.7	2	0.2
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	1	0.8	-	-
IMPERIAL	1	0.7	-	-
INYO	-	-	2	10.8
KERN	1	0.2	6	0.9
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	1	1.7	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	23	0.2	33	0.3
_LOS ANGELES HD	22	0.2	33	0.4
_LONG BEACH HD	1	0.2	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	1	0.8	2	1.6
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	1	0.5	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	3	0.8	1	0.2
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	4	0.1	5	0.2
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	1	4.8	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	-	-
SACRAMENTO	2	0.2	1	0.1
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	8	0.5	6	0.3
SAN DIEGO	7	0.2	4	0.1
SAN FRANCISCO	1	0.1	3	0.4
SAN JOAQUIN	2	0.4	2	0.3
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	2	0.3	1	0.1
SANTA BARBARA	3	0.7	-	-
SANTA CLARA	10	0.6	7	0.4
SANTA CRUZ	1	0.4	6	2.3
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	1	29.2	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	1	2.2
SOLANO	1	0.3	-	-
SONOMA	2	0.4	3	0.7
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	1	1.8	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	4	1.1	1	0.3
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	5	8
FEBRUARY	12	24
MARCH	11	18
APRIL	10	5
MAY	8	4
JUNE	9	7
JULY	5	5
AUGUST	3	6
SEPTEMBER	5	3
OCTOBER	7	3
NOVEMBER	7	4
DECEMBER	13	2
All	95	89

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	95	0.3	89	0.3
0	1	0.2	1	0.2
01-04	14	0.6	15	0.7
05-09	28	0.9	18	0.6
10-14	16	0.6	7	0.3
15-19	8	0.3	6	0.3
20-24	3	0.1	6	0.3
25-29	2	0.1	6	0.3
30-39	12	0.2	12	0.2
40-49	9	0.2	14	0.3
50-59	1	0.0	1	0.0
60 +	-	-	2	0.0

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	9	0.2	8	0.2
BLACK	2	0.1	-	-
HISPANC	37	0.4	38	0.4
AMER. INDIAN	1	0.5	-	-
WHITE	26	0.1	22	0.1
UNKNOWN	20	-	21	-
ALL	95	0.3	89	0.3

Source: California Department of Health Services.

PARALYTIC SHELLFISH POISONING

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	-	-	5	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	3	1.9
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	1	0.1
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	1	0.0
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	-
MAY	-	-
JUNE	-	1
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	-	1
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	3
DECEMBER	-	-
All	-	5

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	-	-	5	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	2	0.1
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	1	0.0
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	-	-	1	0.0
60 +	-	-	1	0.0

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	4	0.0
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	-	-	1	0.0
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
ALL	-	-	5	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

PERTUSSIS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	1144	3.4	631	1.8
ALAMEDA CO	42	2.9	37	2.5
_ALAMEDA HD	42	3.1	37	2.7
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	1	2.9	1	2.9
BUTTE	1	0.5	4	1.9
CALAVERAS	1	2.5	4	9.5
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	18	2.0	8	0.9
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	30	3.7	8	1.0
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	14	11.0	2	1.6
IMPERIAL	4	2.7	2	1.3
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	11	1.7	16	2.4
KINGS	5	4.0	1	0.8
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	1	2.8
LOS ANGELES CO	263	2.7	114	1.2
_LOS ANGELES HD	263	2.9	114	1.2
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	2	1.6	1	0.8
MARIN	5	2.0	5	2.0
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	1	1.1	3	3.3
MERCED	9	4.3	8	3.7
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	33	8.4	10	2.5
NAPA	4	3.2	2	1.6
NEVADA	5	5.3	1	1.0
ORANGE	51	1.8	18	0.6
PLACER	30	12.8	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	15	1.0	10	0.6
SACRAMENTO	73	6.1	22	1.8
SAN BENITO	1	2.0	1	1.9
SAN BERNARDINO	17	1.0	3	0.2
SAN DIEGO	117	4.1	116	3.9
SAN FRANCISCO	31	3.9	24	3.0
SAN JOAQUIN	37	6.5	19	3.3
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1	0.4	1	0.4
SAN MATEO	20	2.7	5	0.7
SANTA BARBARA	6	1.5	5	1.2
SANTA CLARA	101	5.8	61	3.5
SANTA CRUZ	53	20.7	9	3.5
SHASTA	-	-	2	1.1
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	14	3.6	5	1.3
SONOMA	33	7.3	71	15.5
STANISLAUS	23	5.2	12	2.6
SUTTER	3	3.8	2	2.4
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	4	1.1	5	1.3
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	15	2.0	7	0.9
YOLO	50	31.1	3	1.8
YUBA	-	-	2	3.1
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	112	27
FEBRUARY	65	46
MARCH	108	47
APRIL	72	45
MAY	64	66
JUNE	122	72
JULY	72	62
AUGUST	91	72
SEPTEMBER	143	34
OCTOBER	124	40
NOVEMBER	71	58
DECEMBER	100	62
All	1144	631

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	1144	3.4	631	1.8
0	516	93.2	222	39.9
01-04	118	5.3	52	2.3
05-09	101	3.4	51	1.7
10-14	136	5.5	96	3.7
15-19	61	2.6	82	3.5
20-24	26	1.2	16	0.7
25-29	22	0.9	15	0.6
30-39	57	1.0	30	0.5
40-49	67	1.3	39	0.7
50-59	28	0.8	20	0.6
60 +	12	0.2	8	0.2

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	34	0.9	21	0.5
BLACK	30	1.3	19	0.8
HISPANC	474	4.6	223	2.1
AMER. INDIAN	15	7.4	8	3.9
WHITE	449	2.6	298	1.7
UNKNOWN	142	-	62	-
ALL	1144	3.4	631	1.8

Source: California Department of Health Services.

PLAGUE

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	-	-	1	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	1	0.1
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	-
MAY	-	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	-	1
SEPTEMBER	-	-
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	-	-
All	-	1

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	-	-	1	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	1	0.0

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	1	0.0
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
ALL	-	-	1	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

POLIOMYELITIS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	1	0.0	-	-
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	1	0.1	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	-
MAY	-	-
JUNE	1	-
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	-	-
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	-	-
All	1	-

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	1	0.0	-	-
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	1	0.0	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	-	-
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	1	0.0	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
ALL	1	0.0	-	-

Source: California Department of Health Services.

PSITTACOSIS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	3	0.0	-	-
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	1	0.0	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	1	0.0	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	1	6.1	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	1	0.1	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	1	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	-
MAY	-	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	1	-
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	1	-
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	-	-
All	3	-

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	3	0.0	-	-
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	2	0.0	-	-
50-59	1	0.0	-	-
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	-	-
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	2	0.0	-	-
UNKNOWN	1	-	-	-
ALL	3	0.0	-	-

Source: California Department of Health Services.

Q FEVER

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	3	0.0	8	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	1	0.1
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	1	0.1
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	1	4.8
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	1	0.1
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	1	0.0
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	1	0.0
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	1	0.4	1	0.4
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	1	0.1
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	1	0.1	1	0.1
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	1	0.2
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	1
MARCH	-	2
APRIL	1	-
MAY	-	-
JUNE	-	2
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	-	2
SEPTEMBER	1	-
OCTOBER	-	1
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	1	-
All	3	8

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	3	0.0	8	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	1	0.0	-	-
30-39	-	-	3	0.1
40-49	-	-	1	0.0
50-59	1	0.0	2	0.1
60 +	-	-	2	0.0

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	-	-
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	3	0.0	7	0.0
UNKNOWN	-	-	1	-
ALL	3	0.0	8	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

RABIES, ANIMAL

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	351	-	272	-
ALAMEDA CO	16	-	9	-
_ALAMEDA HD	15	-	9	-
_BERKELEY HD	1	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	1	-
AMADOR	4	-	1	-
BUTTE	46	-	28	-
CALAVERAS	1	-	1	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	11	-	9	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	19	-	22	-
FRESNO	13	-	9	-
GLENN	9	-	2	-
HUMBOLDT	2	-	3	-
IMPERIAL	2	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	2	-
KERN	7	-	1	-
KINGS	2	-	1	-
LAKE	1	-	1	-
LASSEN	-	-	2	-
LOS ANGELES CO	6	-	12	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	6	-	11	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	1	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	1	-	4	-
MARIN	7	-	6	-
MARIPOSA	3	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	8	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	1	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	5	-	-	-
NAPA	3	-	2	-
NEVADA	6	-	4	-
ORANGE	3	-	7	-
PLACER	27	-	12	-
PLUMAS	1	-	2	-
RIVERSIDE	6	-	4	-
SACRAMENTO	18	-	3	-
SAN BENITO	1	-	3	-
SAN BERNARDINO	6	-	10	-
SAN DIEGO	13	-	15	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	4	-
SAN JOAQUIN	2	-	5	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	23	-	18	-
SAN MATEO	1	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	15	-	12	-
SANTA CLARA	4	-	6	-
SANTA CRUZ	2	-	6	-
SHASTA	9	-	2	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	1	-	-	-
SOLANO	1	-	1	-
SONOMA	1	-	2	-
STANISLAUS	4	-	-	-
SUTTER	6	-	6	-
TEHAMA	2	-	3	-
TRINITY	1	-	1	-
TULARE	12	-	5	-
TUOLUMNE	6	-	4	-
VENTURA	9	-	12	-
YOLO	3	-	4	-
YUBA	2	-	4	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	17	13
FEBRUARY	18	9
MARCH	34	17
APRIL	20	36
MAY	36	25
JUNE	54	29
JULY	35	26
AUGUST	30	34
SEPTEMBER	39	35
OCTOBER	45	25
NOVEMBER	10	19
DECEMBER	13	4
All	351	272

Note:

This is an animal disease, no age and race data.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

RABIES, HUMAN

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	-	-	1	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	1	2.9
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	-
MAY	-	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	-	-
OCTOBER	-	1
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	-	-
All	-	1

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	-	-	1	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	-	-	1	0.0
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	-	-
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	-	-	1	0.0
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
ALL	-	-	1	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

RELAPSING FEVER

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	8	0.0	9	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	2	0.1
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	2	0.1
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	2	0.2	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	1	0.1	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	1	0.0	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	1	0.0	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	1	6.0
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	1	9.3	1	9.2
MONTEREY	1	0.3	1	0.2
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	1	1.1	1	1.0
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	1	0.1	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	2	0.3
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	1	0.1
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	1	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	-
MAY	-	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	2	-
AUGUST	1	3
SEPTEMBER	2	1
OCTOBER	1	1
NOVEMBER	-	2
DECEMBER	1	2
All	8	9

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	8	0.0	9	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	2	0.1
05-09	2	0.1	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	1	0.0	-	-
25-29	2	0.1	2	0.1
30-39	1	0.0	1	0.0
40-49	-	-	2	0.0
50-59	1	0.0	2	0.1
60 +	1	0.0	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	1	0.0
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	1	0.0
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	7	0.0	5	0.0
UNKNOWN	1	-	2	-
ALL	8	0.0	9	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

RHEUMATIC FEVER, ACUTE

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	10	0.0	3	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	1	0.1
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	1	0.8	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	1	0.0	1	0.0
_LOS ANGELES HD	1	0.0	1	0.0
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	1	0.8	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	1	0.8	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	1	2.0	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	1	0.0	1	0.0
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1	0.4	-	-
SAN MATEO	1	0.1	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	2	0.3	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	1
FEBRUARY	1	-
MARCH	1	1
APRIL	1	-
MAY	2	-
JUNE	1	-
JULY	1	1
AUGUST	1	-
SEPTEMBER	1	-
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	1	-
All	10	3

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	10	0.0	3	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	1	0.0	-	-
10-14	3	0.1	2	0.1
15-19	2	0.1	-	-
20-24	2	0.1	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	2	0.0	1	0.0
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	1	0.0	2	0.1
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	3	0.0	1	0.0
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	5	0.0	-	-
UNKNOWN	1	-	-	-
ALL	10	0.0	3	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	1	0.0	1	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	1	0.1
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	1	0.1	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	-
MAY	-	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	1	-
SEPTEMBER	-	1
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	-	-
All	1	1

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	1	0.0	1	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	1	0.0
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	1	0.0	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	-	-
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	1	0.0	1	0.0
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
ALL	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

RUBELLA (GERMAN MEALSES)

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	5	0.0	9	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	1	0.2	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	2	0.0
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	2	0.0
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	1	0.0
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	1	0.0	1	0.0
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	1	0.1
SANTA BARBARA	1	0.2	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	2	0.1
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	1	0.3
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	1	0.1	1	0.1
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	1
FEBRUARY	-	1
MARCH	1	-
APRIL	1	1
MAY	1	4
JUNE	1	1
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	-	1
OCTOBER	1	-
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	-	-
All	5	9

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	5	0.0	9	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	1	0.0	2	0.1
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	1	0.0	4	0.2
20-24	1	0.0	2	0.1
25-29	1	0.0	-	-
30-39	-	-	1	0.0
40-49	1	0.0	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	1	0.0
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	4	0.0	7	0.1
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	1	0.0	1	0.0
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
ALL	5	0.0	9	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

RUBELLA, CONGENITAL SYNDROME

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	2	0.0	1	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	1	0.1
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	1	0.0	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	1	0.0	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	1	0.0	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	1
MAY	-	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	-	-
OCTOBER	2	-
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	-	-
All	2	1

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	2	0.0	1	0.0
0	1	0.2	1	0.2
01-04	1	0.0	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	2	0.0	1	0.0
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
ALL	2	0.0	1	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

SALMONELLOSIS (NON-TYPHOID)

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	4208	12.4	4300	12.4
ALAMEDA CO	223	15.4	199	13.5
_ALAMEDA HD	212	15.7	193	14.1
_BERKELEY HD	11	10.8	6	5.8
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	1	2.9	2	5.7
BUTTE	21	10.3	23	11.1
CALAVERAS	8	19.7	3	7.1
COLUSA	-	-	1	4.8
CONTRA COSTA	153	16.6	98	10.5
DEL NORTE	4	13.2	-	-
EL DORADO	13	8.3	25	15.3
FRESNO	88	11.0	125	15.4
GLENN	1	3.5	2	6.8
HUMBOLDT	18	14.1	10	7.8
IMPERIAL	17	11.3	33	21.4
INYO	-	-	3	16.3
KERN	76	11.5	64	9.4
KINGS	14	11.3	23	18.2
LAKE	2	3.4	5	8.3
LASSEN	1	2.8	1	2.8
LOS ANGELES CO	1110	11.4	1158	11.8
_LOS ANGELES HD	1020	11.2	1091	11.8
_LONG BEACH HD	77	16.4	57	12.0
_PASADENA HD	13	9.5	10	7.3
MADERA	16	13.1	21	16.6
MARIN	27	10.9	29	11.7
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	6	6.7	4	4.4
MERCED	23	10.9	29	13.5
MODOC	-	-	1	9.5
MONO	3	28.0	-	-
MONTEREY	20	5.1	28	7.0
NAPA	25	20.0	11	8.7
NEVADA	11	11.7	15	15.5
ORANGE	309	11.1	353	12.5
PLACER	46	19.7	41	16.8
PLUMAS	4	19.3	3	14.4
RIVERSIDE	155	10.2	145	9.2
SACRAMENTO	148	12.4	205	16.9
SAN BENITO	6	12.0	13	25.1
SAN BERNARDINO	184	10.9	164	9.5
SAN DIEGO	364	12.6	381	12.9
SAN FRANCISCO	161	20.4	134	16.9
SAN JOAQUIN	79	13.9	73	12.6
SAN LUIS OBISPO	12	4.8	19	7.5
SAN MATEO	113	15.4	103	13.8
SANTA BARBARA	63	15.4	64	15.5
SANTA CLARA	288	16.6	280	15.9
SANTA CRUZ	40	15.6	37	14.2
SHASTA	8	4.7	23	13.1
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	2	4.5	5	11.1
SOLANO	47	12.0	50	12.5
SONOMA	62	13.8	50	10.9
STANISLAUS	72	16.1	67	14.6
SUTTER	9	11.3	11	13.4
TEHAMA	-	-	7	12.4
TRINITY	1	7.5	1	7.4
TULARE	69	18.6	42	11.1
TUOLUMNE	7	12.8	3	5.3
VENTURA	58	7.8	85	11.3
YOLO	16	9.9	16	9.8
YUBA	4	6.3	12	18.8
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	303	335
FEBRUARY	266	266
MARCH	291	311
APRIL	211	315
MAY	289	458
JUNE	368	348
JULY	435	351
AUGUST	384	522
SEPTEMBER	449	384
OCTOBER	359	379
NOVEMBER	338	319
DECEMBER	515	312
All	4208	4300

Note:
Since this disease may be reported to the State as summary counts only, age and race data are incomplete and not displayed here. The available data can, however, be provided upon request.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

NUMBER OF CASES BY LOCAL HEALTH JURISDICTION, CALIFORNIA, 1999

JURISDICTION	Syphilis by Stage				Other Diseases			
	P & S	Early Latent	Late/ Late Latent	Congenital	Gonorrhea	Chlamydia	PID	NGU
CALIFORNIA	284	584	1,915	92	18,654	85,023	1,632	4,157
ALAMEDA CO	9	21	80	5	1,813	4,325	102	92
— ALAMEDA HD	8	20	75	5	1,697	4,084	100	86
— BERKELEY HD	1	1	5	-	116	241	2	6
ALPINE	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	2	-	4	15	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-	27	335	2	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	3	-	1	14	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	1	-	1	30	1	-
CONTRA COSTA	7	6	2	1	587	1,824	77	15
DEL NOTRE	-	-	1	-	4	24	1	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-	10	62	5	-
FRESNO	14	38	79	6	631	3,420	32	4
GLENN	-	1	1	-	-	31	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	1	-	97	335	33	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	4	1	22	254	17	-
INYO	-	-	-	-	1	29	-	-
KERN	13	4	86	1	507	2,119	104	252
KINGS	-	-	2	-	49	361	-	67
LAKE	-	-	-	-	5	59	2	-
LASSEN	-	-	1	-	1	25	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	96	352	804	44	6,625	29,777	423	1,892
— LOS ANGELES HD	83	330	742	36	6,046	27,585	378	1,741
— LONG BEACH HD	11	21	58	7	538	1,898	44	140
— PASADENA HD	2	1	4	1	41	294	1	11
MADERA	2	6	13	-	31	294	8	-
MARIN	1	1	12	-	41	251	32	111
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	2	-	5	120	3	-
MERCED	1	3	2	-	41	452	7	4
MODOC	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-	2	20	-	-
MONTEREY	1	-	18	1	78	875	17	-
NAPA	-	-	4	-	13	91	1	8
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	2	55	4	-
ORANGE	33	35	173	6	572	4,893	24	473
PLACER	-	-	1	-	12	188	24	8
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
RIVERSIDE	2	11	44	2	319	2,379	17	9
SACRAMENTO	2	3	13	2	1,230	4,420	63	8
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-	7	68	4	-
SAN BERNARDINO	12	10	105	1	740	4,533	90	152
SAN DIEGO	25	23	187	14	1,560	7,576	126	468
SAN FRANCISCO	29	14	84	1	1,606	2,718	57	491
SAN JOAQUIN	19	25	32	4	485	1,571	17	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	1	-	-	31	263	-	-
SAN MATEO	5	3	38	-	200	980	22	19
SANTA BARBARA	1	2	5	-	41	825	6	3
SANTA CLARA	4	11	40	2	418	3,426	41	3
SANTA CRUZ	1	-	7	-	24	400	39	5
SHASTA	-	-	-	-	54	281	1	1
SIERRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-	7	45	2	-
SOLANO	1	2	9	-	319	1,044	14	2
SONOMA	-	-	2	1	31	515	13	13
STANISLAUS	1	4	6	-	135	1,039	88	1
SUTTER	-	1	1	-	25	120	7	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-	8	85	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
TULARE	1	4	14	-	76	1,044	97	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	1	-	5	34	-	-
VENTURA	4	2	32	-	100	983	4	56
YOLO	-	1	2	-	27	242	1	-
YUBA	-	-	1	-	22	119	4	-

Source: California Department of Health Services.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

RATES PER 100,000, BY LOCAL HEALTH JURISDICTION, CALIFORNIA, 1999

JURISDICTION	Syphilis by Stage				Other Diseases			
	P & S	Early Latent	Late/ Late Latent	Congenital[1]	Gonorrhea	Chlamydia	PID[2]	NGU[3]
CALIFORNIA	0.8	1.7	5.7	17.8	55.8	254.4	9.6	24.3
ALAMEDA CO	0.6	1.5	5.6	24.3	127.4	303.9	14.0	12.8
— ALAMEDA HD	0.6	1.5	5.7	25.5	128.5	309.3	14.7	12.9
— BERKELEY HD	1.0	1.0	4.9	-	112.6	234.0	3.9	11.8
ALPINE	-	-	-	-	-	170.9	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	5.8	-	11.5	43.2	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-	13.4	166.2	1.9	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	7.4	-	2.5	34.7	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	5.4	-	5.4	161.3	10.2	-
CONTRA COSTA	0.7	0.6	0.2	7.9	62.6	194.6	16.5	3.3
DEL NOTRE	-	-	3.6	-	14.5	87.3	7.2	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-	6.5	40.1	6.4	-
FRESNO	1.8	4.8	10.0	42.8	79.9	433.1	7.9	1.0
GLENN	-	3.8	3.8	-	-	117.9	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	0.8	-	76.7	265.0	51.2	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	2.8	40.6	15.6	180.4	23.3	-
INYO	-	-	-	-	5.5	160.7	-	-
KERN	2.0	0.6	13.2	8.8	77.6	324.3	32.0	74.6
KINGS	-	-	1.6	-	38.5	283.4	-	99.5
LAKE	-	-	-	-	8.7	102.4	6.7	-
LASSEN	-	-	3.0	-	3.0	74.3	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	1.0	3.7	8.6	28.2	70.5	317.0	8.7	38.9
— LOS ANGELES HD	0.9	3.7	8.4	24.8	68.7	313.2	8.3	38.0
— LONG BEACH HD	2.4	4.6	12.8	82.4	118.3	417.5	19.7	61.5
— PASADENA HD	1.5	0.8	3.0	41.9	30.8	220.9	1.5	17.0
MADERA	1.6	4.9	10.7	-	25.5	241.6	12.7	-
MARIN	0.4	0.4	4.9	-	16.7	102.5	25.8	90.2
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-	5.9	53.1	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	2.3	-	5.8	139.9	6.7	-
MERCED	0.5	1.4	1.0	-	19.8	217.8	6.7	3.8
MODOC	-	-	-	-	10.6	74.3	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-	15.9	158.7	-	-
MONTEREY	0.3	-	4.6	14.9	19.8	221.7	9.1	-
NAPA	-	-	3.3	-	10.6	74.1	1.6	12.9
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	2.2	60.5	8.4	-
ORANGE	1.2	1.2	6.2	12.9	20.4	174.6	1.7	33.6
PLACER	-	-	0.4	-	4.9	77.3	20.4	6.9
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-	-	62.7	-	-
RIVERSIDE	0.1	0.7	2.9	8.5	21.1	157.1	2.2	1.2
SACRAMENTO	0.2	0.2	1.1	11.3	102.1	366.9	10.4	1.4
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-	13.4	130.3	16.1	-
SAN BERNARDINO	0.7	0.6	6.2	3.5	44.0	269.3	10.7	17.9
SAN DIEGO	0.9	0.8	6.7	32.4	56.2	272.9	8.9	31.9
SAN FRANCISCO	3.8	1.8	11.0	12.3	209.5	354.6	14.3	125.5
SAN JOAQUIN	3.4	4.5	5.8	45.2	87.4	283.2	6.1	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	0.4	-	-	12.7	107.9	-	-
SAN MATEO	0.7	0.4	5.4	-	28.5	139.8	5.9	5.2
SANTA BARBARA	0.3	0.5	1.3	-	10.4	208.9	3.0	1.5
SANTA CLARA	0.2	0.7	2.4	7.6	25.1	205.7	4.8	0.3
SANTA CRUZ	0.4	-	2.8	-	9.5	158.0	30.5	3.9
SHASTA	-	-	-	-	33.3	173.2	1.1	1.2
SIERRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-	15.8	101.7	8.7	-
SOLANO	0.3	0.5	2.3	-	82.2	268.9	7.3	1.0
SONOMA	-	-	0.4	18.5	6.8	113.6	5.7	5.9
STANISLAUS	0.2	0.9	1.4	-	30.6	235.7	38.9	0.5
SUTTER	-	1.3	1.3	-	32.1	153.8	17.4	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-	14.4	153.2	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-
TULARE	0.3	1.1	3.8	-	20.9	286.6	52.1	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	1.8	-	9.2	62.8	-	-
VENTURA	0.5	0.3	4.3	-	13.5	132.3	1.1	14.9
YOLO	-	0.6	1.2	-	16.3	146.4	1.2	-
YUBA	-	-	1.7	-	36.5	197.7	12.7	-

[1] Congenital Syphilis rate per 100,000 live births.

[2] Pelvic Inflammatory Disease rate per 100,000 female population.

[3] Non-Gonococcal Urethritis rate per 100,000 male population.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

NUMBER OF CASES BY LOCAL HEALTH JURISDICTION, CALIFORNIA, 2000

JURISDICTION	Syphilis by Stage				Other Diseases			
	P & S	Early Latent	Late/ Late Latent	Congenital	Gonorrhea	Chlamydia	PID	NGU
CALIFORNIA	326	354	2,617	82	21,632	95,455	1,507	4,789
ALAMEDA CO	11	4	81	3	1,904	5,228	108	259
— ALAMEDA HD	11	4	77	3	1,794	4,977	102	242
— BERKELEY HD	-	-	4	-	110	251	6	17
ALPINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	4	-	34	333	2	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	1	-	4	17	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-	3	31	3	-
CONTRA COSTA	1	3	10	3	573	1,838	91	20
DEL NOTRE	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-
EL DORADO	-	2	1	-	8	105	6	-
FRESNO	4	17	57	4	712	3,682	11	3
GLENN	-	-	1	-	2	38	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-	35	352	14	4
IMPERIAL	-	-	3	1	23	390	17	-
INYO	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
KERN	7	9	52	3	569	2,529	64	226
KINGS	-	4	7	-	58	443	1	31
LAKE	-	1	-	-	2	46	2	-
LASSEN	-	-	1	-	2	16	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	151	203	1,560	42	7,934	33,394	372	1,704
— LOS ANGELES HD	132	189	1,496	40	7,307	31,080	341	1,577
— LONG BEACH HD	19	14	55	2	576	2,044	30	123
— PASADENA HD	-	-	9	-	51	270	1	4
MADERA	-	1	10	-	28	343	3	-
MARIN	1	-	11	-	55	287	36	101
MARIPOSA	1	-	-	-	1	15	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-	9	171	4	-
MERCED	10	12	5	-	55	459	5	6
MODOC	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-	1	24	-	-
MONTEREY	2	1	11	-	75	1,010	15	-
NAPA	-	-	1	-	13	121	1	5
NEVADA	1	-	-	-	5	63	7	-
ORANGE	26	19	168	6	568	4,577	68	646
PLACER	-	-	-	-	22	227	31	4
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
RIVERSIDE	6	12	41	3	438	3,078	18	11
SACRAMENTO	1	2	33	2	1,308	4,643	59	10
SAN BENITO	-	-	3	-	5	69	2	-
SAN BERNARDINO	10	5	117	2	1,075	5,143	88	185
SAN DIEGO	27	10	194	3	1,798	8,592	61	448
SAN FRANCISCO	53	18	91	1	2,160	3,100	52	1,002
SAN JOAQUIN	1	12	20	5	468	1,941	33	2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	5	-	26	324	-	-
SAN MATEO	2	2	16	-	219	1,061	32	14
SANTA BARBARA	1	1	12	-	52	810	3	2
SANTA CLARA	2	4	38	1	446	3,908	31	13
SANTA CRUZ	-	1	7	-	42	540	48	7
SHASTA	-	-	2	-	57	389	3	1
SIERRA	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-	6	66	7	-
SOLANO	3	-	3	-	249	1,049	9	3
SONOMA	2	-	1	-	63	569	20	11
STANISLAUS	1	8	4	2	234	1,053	97	-
SUTTER	-	-	2	-	33	141	12	-
TEHAMA	-	-	1	-	5	94	3	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
TULARE	1	3	12	1	85	1,395	52	2
TUOLUMNE	-	-	2	-	2	74	-	-
VENTURA	1	-	27	-	95	1,180	7	69
YOLO	-	-	2	-	33	286	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-	31	140	9	-

Source: California Department of Health Services.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

RATES PER 100,000, BY LOCAL HEALTH JURISDICTION, CALIFORNIA, 2000

JURISDICTION	Syphilis by Stage				Other Diseases			
	P & S	Early Latent	Late/ Late Latent	Congenital[1]	Gonorrhea	Chlamydia	PID[2]	NGU[3]
CALIFORNIA	1.0	1.0	7.7	15.4	63.5	280.0	8.7	27.5
ALAMEDA CO	0.8	0.3	5.6	13.5	131.0	359.8	14.6	35.5
— ALAMEDA HD	0.8	0.3	5.7	14.1	132.9	368.8	14.8	35.7
— BERKELEY HD	-	-	3.9	-	106.2	242.4	11.6	33.4
ALPINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-	5.7	33.9	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	2.0	-	16.6	162.8	1.9	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	2.5	-	9.8	41.8	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-	15.7	162.7	29.5	-
CONTRA COSTA	0.1	0.3	1.0	22.7	60.0	192.4	19.3	4.3
DEL NOTRE	-	-	-	-	3.6	90.3	-	-
EL DORADO	-	1.3	0.6	-	5.0	65.7	7.3	-
FRESNO	0.5	2.1	7.1	28.0	88.3	456.8	2.7	0.7
GLENN	-	-	3.7	-	7.5	142.1	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-	27.6	277.2	21.6	6.3
IMPERIAL	-	-	2.0	38.9	15.6	265.3	22.6	-
INYO	-	-	-	-	-	65.9	-	-
KERN	1.0	1.3	7.8	25.7	85.3	379.2	19.3	65.4
KINGS	-	3.1	5.4	-	44.5	340.0	1.7	44.8
LAKE	-	1.7	-	-	3.4	78.2	6.5	-
LASSEN	-	-	2.9	-	5.8	46.6	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	1.6	2.1	16.3	26.7	82.8	348.6	7.6	34.6
— LOS ANGELES HD	1.6	2.3	17.8	29.5	87.1	370.3	7.4	34.1
— LONG BEACH HD	4.1	3.0	11.8	23.8	124.0	440.1	13.2	53.0
— PASADENA HD	-	-	6.7	-	37.8	200.1	1.5	6.1
MADERA	-	0.8	7.8	-	22.0	269.2	4.6	-
MARIN	0.4	-	4.4	-	22.2	115.9	28.9	81.6
MARIPOSA	5.9	-	-	-	5.9	88.0	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-	10.4	196.8	8.8	-
MERCED	4.8	5.7	2.4	-	26.2	218.4	4.7	5.5
MODOC	-	-	-	-	10.7	106.7	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-	7.8	186.8	-	-
MONTEREY	0.5	0.2	2.7	-	18.6	250.6	7.9	-
NAPA	-	-	0.8	-	10.4	96.5	1.6	7.9
NEVADA	1.1	-	-	-	5.4	68.3	14.2	-
ORANGE	0.9	0.7	5.9	12.8	19.9	160.2	4.9	45.1
PLACER	-	-	-	-	8.8	91.2	25.3	3.3
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-	4.8	19.3	-	-
RIVERSIDE	0.4	0.8	2.6	12.1	28.2	198.2	2.3	1.4
SACRAMENTO	0.1	0.2	2.7	11.0	106.3	377.3	9.6	1.7
SAN BENITO	-	-	5.6	-	9.3	128.3	7.8	-
SAN BERNARDINO	0.6	0.3	6.8	7.0	62.5	299.0	10.2	21.3
SAN DIEGO	1.0	0.4	6.8	6.8	63.4	303.0	4.2	29.9
SAN FRANCISCO	6.8	2.3	11.6	11.6	275.7	395.6	13.0	254.9
SAN JOAQUIN	0.2	2.1	3.5	52.1	82.5	342.0	11.6	0.7
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	2.0	-	10.5	130.7	-	-
SAN MATEO	0.3	0.3	2.2	-	30.8	149.1	8.5	3.8
SANTA BARBARA	0.2	0.2	3.0	-	13.0	201.7	1.5	1.0
SANTA CLARA	0.1	0.2	2.2	3.6	26.3	230.9	3.6	1.4
SANTA CRUZ	-	0.4	2.7	-	16.3	210.1	36.9	5.4
SHASTA	-	-	1.2	-	34.5	235.5	3.4	1.2
SIERRA	-	-	-	-	55.4	83.1	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-	13.4	147.5	30.4	-
SOLANO	0.8	-	0.8	-	63.0	265.6	4.6	1.5
SONOMA	0.4	-	0.2	-	13.7	123.4	8.6	4.9
STANISLAUS	0.2	1.8	0.9	27.6	51.9	233.5	41.7	-
SUTTER	-	-	2.5	-	41.6	177.6	29.0	-
TEHAMA	-	-	1.8	-	9.0	168.5	10.4	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-	-	38.5	-	-
TULARE	0.3	0.8	3.2	13.8	23.0	377.3	27.4	1.1
TUOLUMNE	-	-	3.6	-	3.6	135.0	-	-
VENTURA	0.1	-	3.6	-	12.5	155.7	1.9	18.1
YOLO	-	-	1.2	-	19.5	168.8	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-	51.1	230.6	28.1	-

[1] Congenital Syphilis rate per 100,000 live births.

[2] Pelvic Inflammatory Disease rate per 100,000 female population.

[3] Non-Gonococcal Urethritis rate per 100,000 male population.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

SHIGELLOSIS, GROUP A

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	21	0.1	23	0.1
ALAMEDA CO	2	0.1	4	0.3
_ALAMEDA HD	2	0.1	4	0.3
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	1	0.1	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	1	0.1	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	5	0.1	11	0.1
_LOS ANGELES HD	4	0.0	10	0.1
_LONG BEACH HD	1	0.2	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	1	0.7
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	2	0.1	2	0.1
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	1	0.1
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	1	0.1
SAN DIEGO	1	0.0	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	1	0.1	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	1	0.1	1	0.1
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	1	0.2
SANTA CLARA	4	0.2	1	0.1
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	1	0.1	1	0.1
YOLO	1	0.6	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	3	-
FEBRUARY	1	1
MARCH	3	3
APRIL	2	3
MAY	-	2
JUNE	1	1
JULY	1	2
AUGUST	3	6
SEPTEMBER	2	2
OCTOBER	1	1
NOVEMBER	2	2
DECEMBER	2	-
All	21	23

Note:
Since this disease may be reported to the State as summary counts only, age and race data are incomplete and not displayed here. The available data can, however, be provided upon request.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

SHIGELLOSIS, GROUP B

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	633	1.9	602	1.7
ALAMEDA CO	29	2.0	36	2.4
_ALAMEDA HD	27	2.0	34	2.5
_BERKELEY HD	2	2.0	2	1.9
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	2	10.0	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	11	1.2	7	0.8
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	26	3.2	16	2.0
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	2	1.3
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	6	0.9	2	0.3
KINGS	-	-	4	3.2
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	202	2.1	201	2.0
_LOS ANGELES HD	185	2.0	185	2.0
_LONG BEACH HD	16	3.4	11	2.3
_PASADENA HD	1	0.7	5	3.6
MADERA	2	1.6	-	-
MARIN	6	2.4	4	1.6
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	2	2.2
MERCED	2	0.9	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	9	2.3	4	1.0
NAPA	1	0.8	3	2.4
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	45	1.6	55	1.9
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	20	1.3	15	1.0
SACRAMENTO	3	0.3	10	0.8
SAN BENITO	4	8.0	1	1.9
SAN BERNARDINO	19	1.1	11	0.6
SAN DIEGO	69	2.4	64	2.2
SAN FRANCISCO	63	8.0	81	10.2
SAN JOAQUIN	14	2.5	10	1.7
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	2	0.8
SAN MATEO	17	2.3	16	2.1
SANTA BARBARA	15	3.7	11	2.7
SANTA CLARA	32	1.8	15	0.9
SANTA CRUZ	10	3.9	1	0.4
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	2	4.5	-	-
SOLANO	4	1.0	4	1.0
SONOMA	4	0.9	7	1.5
STANISLAUS	5	1.1	6	1.3
SUTTER	1	1.3	1	1.2
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	2	0.5	1	0.3
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	8	1.1	7	0.9
YOLO	-	-	3	1.8
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	52	39
FEBRUARY	40	44
MARCH	73	56
APRIL	38	47
MAY	52	54
JUNE	61	35
JULY	42	54
AUGUST	44	73
SEPTEMBER	96	71
OCTOBER	42	41
NOVEMBER	46	40
DECEMBER	47	48
All	633	602

Note:
Since this disease may be reported to the State as summary counts only, age and race data are incomplete and not displayed here. The available data can, however, be provided upon request.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

SHIGELLOSIS, GROUP C

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	54	0.2	66	0.2
ALAMEDA CO	6	0.4	5	0.3
_ALAMEDA HD	4	0.3	5	0.4
_BERKELEY HD	2	2.0	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	1	0.1
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	1	0.1	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	1	0.2	-	-
KINGS	-	-	1	0.8
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	15	0.2	22	0.2
_LOS ANGELES HD	12	0.1	19	0.2
_LONG BEACH HD	2	0.4	2	0.4
_PASADENA HD	1	0.7	1	0.7
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	1	0.4	-	-
MARIPOSA	1	6.1	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	1	0.2
NAPA	-	-	1	0.8
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	10	0.4	3	0.1
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	1	0.1
SACRAMENTO	3	0.3	6	0.5
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	2	0.1	1	0.1
SAN DIEGO	8	0.3	5	0.2
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	2	0.3
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	3	0.5
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	1	0.1	4	0.5
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	1	0.1	8	0.5
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	1	1.3	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	1	0.3
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	2	0.3	1	0.1
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	1	4
FEBRUARY	2	6
MARCH	3	3
APRIL	3	-
MAY	3	4
JUNE	8	5
JULY	2	8
AUGUST	7	9
SEPTEMBER	10	5
OCTOBER	7	9
NOVEMBER	5	9
DECEMBER	3	4
All	54	66

Note:
Since this disease may be reported to the State as summary counts only, age and race data are incomplete and not displayed here. The available data can, however, be provided upon request.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

SHIGELLOSIS, GROUP D

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	1233	3.6	1694	4.9
ALAMEDA CO	72	5.0	64	4.4
_ALAMEDA HD	67	5.0	58	4.2
_BERKELEY HD	5	4.9	6	5.8
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	1	2.9
BUTTE	-	-	6	2.9
CALAVERAS	1	2.5	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	22	2.4	32	3.4
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	1	0.6	2	1.2
FRESNO	14	1.7	18	2.2
GLENN	1	3.5	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	2	1.6
IMPERIAL	5	3.3	1	0.6
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	16	2.4	7	1.0
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	1	1.7	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	411	4.2	555	5.6
_LOS ANGELES HD	365	4.0	509	5.5
_LONG BEACH HD	36	7.7	42	8.8
_PASADENA HD	10	7.3	4	2.9
MADERA	5	4.1	6	4.7
MARIN	8	3.2	11	4.4
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	2	2.2	-	-
MERCED	1	0.5	2	0.9
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	15	3.8	6	1.5
NAPA	8	6.4	1	0.8
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	123	4.4	137	4.8
PLACER	4	1.7	3	1.2
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	35	2.3	29	1.8
SACRAMENTO	36	3.0	15	1.2
SAN BENITO	6	12.0	2	3.9
SAN BERNARDINO	40	2.4	53	3.1
SAN DIEGO	116	4.0	130	4.4
SAN FRANCISCO	69	8.7	275	34.7
SAN JOAQUIN	13	2.3	45	7.8
SAN LUIS OBISPO	2	0.8	-	-
SAN MATEO	43	5.8	99	13.3
SANTA BARBARA	22	5.4	24	5.8
SANTA CLARA	71	4.1	61	3.5
SANTA CRUZ	20	7.8	11	4.2
SHASTA	-	-	2	1.1
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	2	4.4
SOLANO	9	2.3	13	3.3
SONOMA	10	2.2	16	3.5
STANISLAUS	14	3.1	20	4.4
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	6	1.6
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	16	2.1	31	4.1
YOLO	1	0.6	6	3.7
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	85	79
FEBRUARY	70	167
MARCH	72	181
APRIL	49	57
MAY	25	64
JUNE	48	78
JULY	74	130
AUGUST	129	204
SEPTEMBER	263	240
OCTOBER	170	152
NOVEMBER	113	200
DECEMBER	135	142
All	1233	1694

Note:
Since this disease may be reported to the State as summary counts only, age and race data are incomplete and not displayed here. The available data can, however, be provided upon request.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

SHIGELLOSIS, GROUP UNKNOWN

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	423	1.2	468	1.4
ALAMEDA CO	10	0.7	13	0.9
_ALAMEDA HD	8	0.6	11	0.8
_BERKELEY HD	2	2.0	2	1.9
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	3	8.6
BUTTE	1	0.5	15	7.2
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	20	2.2	13	1.4
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	3	1.9	1	0.6
FRESNO	19	2.4	25	3.1
GLENN	1	3.5	-	-
HUMBOLDT	1	0.8	4	3.1
IMPERIAL	20	13.3	16	10.4
INYO	1	5.5	-	-
KERN	41	6.2	23	3.4
KINGS	1	0.8	2	1.6
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	105	1.1	140	1.4
_LOS ANGELES HD	102	1.1	139	1.5
_LONG BEACH HD	3	0.6	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	1	0.7
MADERA	3	2.5	7	5.5
MARIN	2	0.8	2	0.8
MARIPOSA	1	6.1	-	-
MENDOCINO	2	2.2	-	-
MERCED	6	2.8	5	2.3
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	1	9.3	-	-
MONTEREY	21	5.3	15	3.7
NAPA	2	1.6	1	0.8
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	2	0.9	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	25	1.6	17	1.1
SACRAMENTO	19	1.6	6	0.5
SAN BENITO	1	2.0	4	7.7
SAN BERNARDINO	2	0.1	5	0.3
SAN DIEGO	27	0.9	59	2.0
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	1	0.1
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	2	0.3	9	1.2
SANTA BARBARA	3	0.7	2	0.5
SANTA CLARA	32	1.8	29	1.6
SANTA CRUZ	6	2.3	-	-
SHASTA	1	0.6	1	0.6
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	6	1.5	3	0.8
SONOMA	5	1.1	11	2.4
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	1	1.3	2	2.4
TEHAMA	-	-	1	1.8
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	18	4.8	24	6.3
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	9	1.2	7	0.9
YOLO	2	1.2	2	1.2
YUBA	1	1.6	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	24	26
FEBRUARY	32	47
MARCH	32	23
APRIL	23	55
MAY	21	18
JUNE	43	25
JULY	40	31
AUGUST	34	73
SEPTEMBER	70	63
OCTOBER	31	36
NOVEMBER	36	45
DECEMBER	37	26
All	423	468

Note:
Since this disease may be reported to the State as summary counts only, age and race data are incomplete and not displayed here. The available data can, however, be provided upon request.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, FOOD HANDLERS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	1	0.0	4	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	1	2.5	1	2.4
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	1	0.0
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	2	0.4
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	-
MAY	1	1
JUNE	-	-
JULY	-	1
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	-	-
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	1
DECEMBER	-	1
All	1	4

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	1	0.0	4	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	2	0.1
20-24	1	0.0	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	1	0.0
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	-	-	1	0.0
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	1	0.0
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	1	0.0	2	0.0
UNKNOWN	-	-	1	-
ALL	1	0.0	4	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

TETANUS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	16	0.0	6	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	1	0.1	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	1	0.1	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	3	0.5	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	2	0.0	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	2	0.0	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	1	0.0	-	-
PLACER	1	0.4	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	1	0.1	-	-
SAN DIEGO	2	0.1	3	0.1
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	1	0.1
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	3	0.2	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	1	0.2
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	1	0.3	1	0.3
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	1	0.1	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	2	1
FEBRUARY	1	1
MARCH	1	1
APRIL	1	-
MAY	3	-
JUNE	1	-
JULY	1	-
AUGUST	-	1
SEPTEMBER	2	1
OCTOBER	2	-
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	2	1
All	16	6

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	16	0.0	6	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	1	0.0
20-24	2	0.1	1	0.0
25-29	1	0.0	1	0.0
30-39	8	0.1	1	0.0
40-49	3	0.1	1	0.0
50-59	2	0.1	1	0.0
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	1	0.0	-	-
BLACK	2	0.1	-	-
HISPANC	9	0.1	4	0.0
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	4	0.0	2	0.0
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
ALL	16	0.0	6	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

TOXIC SHOCK

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	19	0.1	17	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	1	0.1	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	1	1.0	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	1	2.4
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	2	0.2	2	0.2
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	1	0.1
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	1	0.8	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	1	0.0	1	0.0
_LOS ANGELES HD	1	0.0	1	0.0
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	4	0.1
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	1	0.1	1	0.1
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	1	0.1	-	-
SAN DIEGO	3	0.1	3	0.1
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	1	0.2	1	0.2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	1	0.4
SAN MATEO	2	0.3	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	1	0.1
SANTA CRUZ	2	0.8	-	-
SHASTA	1	0.6	1	0.6
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	2	0.4	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	1	0.1	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	1	1
FEBRUARY	3	-
MARCH	1	2
APRIL	1	2
MAY	1	4
JUNE	-	1
JULY	1	2
AUGUST	4	1
SEPTEMBER	2	2
OCTOBER	1	-
NOVEMBER	1	-
DECEMBER	3	2
All	19	17

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	19	0.1	17	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	1	0.0	2	0.1
10-14	3	0.1	1	0.0
15-19	1	0.0	4	0.2
20-24	1	0.0	-	-
25-29	-	-	3	0.1
30-39	7	0.1	1	0.0
40-49	3	0.1	4	0.1
50-59	1	0.0	2	0.1
60 +	2	0.0	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	1	0.0	1	0.0
BLACK	1	0.0	-	-
HISPANC	2	0.0	4	0.0
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	14	0.1	10	0.1
UNKNOWN	1	-	2	-
ALL	19	0.1	17	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

TRICHINOSIS

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	2	0.0	-	-
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	2	1.6	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	1	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	-
MAY	-	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	-	-
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	1	-
All	2	-

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	2	0.0	-	-
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	1	0.0	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	1	0.0	-	-
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	-	-
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	2	0.0	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
ALL	2	0.0	-	-

Source: California Department of Health Services.

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Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	3608	10.6	3297	9.5
ALAMEDA CO	241	16.6	246	16.7
_ALAMEDA HD	224	16.6	242	17.7
_BERKELEY HD	17	16.6	4	3.9
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	1	2.9	-	-
BUTTE	4	2.0	4	1.9
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	1	4.8
CONTRA COSTA	97	10.5	78	8.4
DEL NORTE	-	-	1	3.2
EL DORADO	1	0.6	4	2.5
FRESNO	101	12.6	91	11.2
GLENN	-	-	1	3.4
HUMBOLDT	8	6.3	6	4.7
IMPERIAL	38	25.3	26	16.8
INYO	-	-	1	5.4
KERN	62	9.4	49	7.2
KINGS	11	8.9	7	5.5
LAKE	2	3.4	2	3.3
LASSEN	1	2.8	1	2.8
LOS ANGELES CO	1266	13.0	1142	11.6
_LOS ANGELES HD	1170	12.8	1066	11.6
_LONG BEACH HD	88	18.7	63	13.3
_PASADENA HD	8	5.9	13	9.4
MADERA	9	7.4	14	11.1
MARIN	10	4.0	11	4.4
MARIPOSA	-	-	2	11.9
MENDOCINO	1	1.1	4	4.4
MERCED	11	5.2	10	4.6
MODOC	-	-	2	19.1
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	47	11.9	35	8.7
NAPA	3	2.4	3	2.4
NEVADA	2	2.1	1	1.0
ORANGE	246	8.8	246	8.7
PLACER	3	1.3	1	0.4
PLUMAS	-	-	1	4.8
RIVERSIDE	79	5.2	71	4.5
SACRAMENTO	97	8.2	120	9.9
SAN BENITO	5	10.0	2	3.9
SAN BERNARDINO	113	6.7	104	6.0
SAN DIEGO	296	10.3	295	10.0
SAN FRANCISCO	235	29.8	170	21.5
SAN JOAQUIN	74	13.1	72	12.4
SAN LUIS OBISPO	6	2.4	9	3.5
SAN MATEO	62	8.4	46	6.2
SANTA BARBARA	26	6.4	22	5.3
SANTA CLARA	244	14.1	235	13.3
SANTA CRUZ	14	5.5	4	1.5
SHASTA	5	2.9	5	2.8
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	1	2.2	1	2.2
SOLANO	32	8.2	27	6.8
SONOMA	18	4.0	16	3.5
STANISLAUS	33	7.4	18	3.9
SUTTER	6	7.5	4	4.9
TEHAMA	2	3.6	2	3.5
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	22	5.9	17	4.5
TUOLUMNE	-	-	2	3.6
VENTURA	62	8.3	44	5.8
YOLO	9	5.6	9	5.5
YUBA	2	3.2	12	18.8
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	164	115
FEBRUARY	202	206
MARCH	313	253
APRIL	281	243
MAY	248	244
JUNE	354	253
JULY	320	252
AUGUST	301	302
SEPTEMBER	246	257
OCTOBER	294	244
NOVEMBER	305	347
DECEMBER	580	581
All	3608	3297

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	3608	10.6	3297	9.5
0	21	3.8	24	4.3
01-04	132	5.9	92	4.1
05-09	72	2.4	44	1.5
10-14	44	1.8	45	1.7
15-19	118	5.1	91	3.8
20-24	216	10.0	237	10.6
25-29	301	12.6	264	11.3
30-39	574	10.2	509	9.1
40-49	567	11.1	545	10.4
50-59	479	14.0	466	12.9
60 +	1084	22.5	980	19.9

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	1413	36.6	1368	34.2
BLACK	376	16.2	322	13.8
HISPANC	1341	13.0	1200	11.2
AMER. INDIAN	16	7.9	16	7.8
WHITE	449	2.6	390	2.2
UNKNOWN	13	-	1	-
ALL	3608	10.6	3297	9.5

Source: California Department of Health Services.

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Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	3	0.0	1	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	2	0.2	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	1	0.4	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	1	0.1
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	1
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	-
MAY	1	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	2	-
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	-	-
All	3	1

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	3	0.0	1	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	1	0.0	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	1	0.0
40-49	-	-	-	-
50-59	1	0.0	-	-
60 +	1	0.0	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	1	0.0
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	1	0.0	-	-
UNKNOWN	2	-	-	-
ALL	3	0.0	1	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

TYPHOID FEVER, ACUTE

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	73	0.2	78	0.2
ALAMEDA CO	3	0.2	8	0.5
_ALAMEDA HD	2	0.1	7	0.5
_BERKELEY HD	1	1.0	1	1.0
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	1	0.5	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	1	0.1	1	0.1
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	3	0.4	2	0.2
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	21	0.2	29	0.3
_LOS ANGELES HD	16	0.2	26	0.3
_LONG BEACH HD	5	1.1	2	0.4
_PASADENA HD	-	-	1	0.7
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	1	0.8
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	1	0.0	3	0.1
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	1	0.1	-	-
SACRAMENTO	1	0.1	2	0.2
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	5	0.3	2	0.1
SAN DIEGO	5	0.2	7	0.2
SAN FRANCISCO	2	0.3	1	0.1
SAN JOAQUIN	3	0.5	2	0.3
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1	0.4	-	-
SAN MATEO	3	0.4	1	0.1
SANTA BARBARA	2	0.5	1	0.2
SANTA CLARA	11	0.6	16	0.9
SANTA CRUZ	1	0.4	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	2	0.4	2	0.4
STANISLAUS	1	0.2	-	-
SUTTER	2	2.5	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	2	0.5	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	1	0.1	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	4	11
FEBRUARY	5	2
MARCH	8	4
APRIL	5	4
MAY	2	8
JUNE	3	4
JULY	12	6
AUGUST	4	11
SEPTEMBER	14	4
OCTOBER	2	4
NOVEMBER	6	7
DECEMBER	8	13
All	73	78

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	73	0.2	78	0.2
0	-	-	1	0.2
01-04	7	0.3	8	0.4
05-09	9	0.3	5	0.2
10-14	8	0.3	5	0.2
15-19	10	0.4	5	0.2
20-24	6	0.3	14	0.6
25-29	7	0.3	5	0.2
30-39	11	0.2	18	0.3
40-49	2	0.0	7	0.1
50-59	5	0.1	4	0.1
60 +	7	0.1	5	0.1

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	30	0.8	24	0.6
BLACK	-	-	1	0.0
HISPANC	18	0.2	23	0.2
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	1	0.5
WHITE	5	0.0	6	0.0
UNKNOWN	20	-	23	-
ALL	73	0.2	78	0.2

Source: California Department of Health Services.

TYPHUS FEVER (MURINE TYPHUS)

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	11	0.0	12	0.0
ALAMEDA CO	1	0.1	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	1	1.0	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	9	0.1	12	0.1
_LOS ANGELES HD	8	0.1	7	0.1
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	1	0.7	5	3.6
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	1	0.0	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	2	2
MARCH	-	1
APRIL	2	-
MAY	1	2
JUNE	-	1
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	2	1
SEPTEMBER	1	1
OCTOBER	1	3
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	2	1
All	11	12

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	11	0.0	12	0.0
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	1	0.0
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	1	0.0	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	1	0.0	1	0.0
30-39	1	0.0	3	0.1
40-49	3	0.1	5	0.1
50-59	4	0.1	2	0.1
60 +	1	0.0	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	1	0.0	1	0.0
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	1	0.0	2	0.0
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	6	0.0	8	0.0
UNKNOWN	3	-	1	-
ALL	11	0.0	12	0.0

Source: California Department of Health Services.

VIBRIO INFECTIONS (NON-CHOLERA)

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	76	0.2	77	0.2
ALAMEDA CO	2	0.1	6	0.4
_ALAMEDA HD	2	0.1	6	0.4
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	1	0.5	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	1	4.8
CONTRA COSTA	2	0.2	3	0.3
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	1	0.1
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	1	0.8	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	1	0.1
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	9	0.1	12	0.1
_LOS ANGELES HD	7	0.1	7	0.1
_LONG BEACH HD	2	0.4	4	0.8
_PASADENA HD	-	-	1	0.7
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	1	0.4	2	0.8
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	1	0.5
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	1	0.3	-	-
NAPA	1	0.8	1	0.8
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	6	0.2	6	0.2
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	3	0.2	1	0.1
SACRAMENTO	1	0.1	3	0.2
SAN BENITO	1	2.0	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	1	0.1	1	0.1
SAN DIEGO	8	0.3	6	0.2
SAN FRANCISCO	8	1.0	12	1.5
SAN JOAQUIN	1	0.2	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	7	1.0	6	0.8
SANTA BARBARA	2	0.5	1	0.2
SANTA CLARA	6	0.3	4	0.2
SANTA CRUZ	2	0.8	1	0.4
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	2	0.5	1	0.3
SONOMA	4	0.9	1	0.2
STANISLAUS	1	0.2	1	0.2
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	1	1.8
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	2	0.3	3	0.4
YOLO	3	1.9	1	0.6
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	4	2
FEBRUARY	3	3
MARCH	3	4
APRIL	2	1
MAY	-	3
JUNE	5	5
JULY	4	9
AUGUST	9	17
SEPTEMBER	23	14
OCTOBER	11	9
NOVEMBER	6	7
DECEMBER	6	3
All	76	77

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	76	0.2	77	0.2
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	1	0.0
05-09	1	0.0	-	-
10-14	-	-	2	0.1
15-19	4	0.2	1	0.0
20-24	2	0.1	4	0.2
25-29	5	0.2	8	0.3
30-39	20	0.4	13	0.2
40-49	21	0.4	19	0.4
50-59	14	0.4	13	0.4
60 +	9	0.2	15	0.3

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	6	0.2	11	0.3
BLACK	-	-	1	0.0
HISPANC	19	0.2	20	0.2
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	27	0.2	27	0.2
UNKNOWN	24	-	18	-
ALL	76	0.2	77	0.2

Source: California Department of Health Services.

WATERBORNE OUTBREAK ASSOCIATED CASES

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	54	0.2	147	0.4
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	-	-	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	23	0.8	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	31	18.1	147	83.6
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	-
MAY	-	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	-	147
AUGUST	31	-
SEPTEMBER	23	-
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	-
DECEMBER	-	-
All	54	147

Note:
Outbreak related cases may be reported to the State as summary counts only, age and race data are unavailable.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

YELLOW FEVER

Cases and Rates by Local Health Department and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
JURISDICTION				
CALIFORNIA	1	0.0	-	-
ALAMEDA CO	-	-	-	-
_ALAMEDA HD	-	-	-	-
_BERKELEY HD	-	-	-	-
ALPINE	-	-	-	-
AMADOR	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	-	-	-	-
CALAVERAS	-	-	-	-
COLUSA	-	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA	-	-	-	-
DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-
EL DORADO	-	-	-	-
FRESNO	-	-	-	-
GLENN	-	-	-	-
HUMBOLDT	-	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	-	-	-	-
INYO	-	-	-	-
KERN	-	-	-	-
KINGS	-	-	-	-
LAKE	-	-	-	-
LASSEN	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES CO	-	-	-	-
_LOS ANGELES HD	-	-	-	-
_LONG BEACH HD	-	-	-	-
_PASADENA HD	-	-	-	-
MADERA	-	-	-	-
MARIN	1	0.4	-	-
MARIPOSA	-	-	-	-
MENDOCINO	-	-	-	-
MERCED	-	-	-	-
MODOC	-	-	-	-
MONO	-	-	-	-
MONTEREY	-	-	-	-
NAPA	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	-	-	-	-
PLACER	-	-	-	-
PLUMAS	-	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	-	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	-	-	-	-
SAN BENITO	-	-	-	-
SAN BERNARDINO	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	-	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-
SAN JOAQUIN	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	-	-	-	-
SAN MATEO	-	-	-	-
SANTA BARBARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	-	-	-	-
SIERRA	-	-	-	-
SISKIYOU	-	-	-	-
SOLANO	-	-	-	-
SONOMA	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	-	-	-	-
SUTTER	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	-	-	-	-
TRINITY	-	-	-	-
TULARE	-	-	-	-
TUOLUMNE	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	-	-	-	-
YOLO	-	-	-	-
YUBA	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-

Cases by Month and Year of Report, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	CASES	CASES
MONTH		
JANUARY	-	-
FEBRUARY	-	-
MARCH	-	-
APRIL	-	-
MAY	-	-
JUNE	-	-
JULY	-	-
AUGUST	-	-
SEPTEMBER	-	-
OCTOBER	-	-
NOVEMBER	1	-
DECEMBER	-	-
All	1	-

Cases and Rates by Age Group and Year California, 1999 - 2000.

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
AGE GROUP				
TOTAL	1	0.0	-	-
0	-	-	-	-
01-04	-	-	-	-
05-09	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	-	-
40-49	1	0.0	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-
60 +	-	-	-	-

Cases and Rates by Race / Ethnicity and Year, California, 1999 - 2000

	YEAR			
	1999		2000	
	CASES	RATE	CASES	RATE
RACE / ETHNICITY				
ASIAN / P.I.	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-
HISPANC	-	-	-	-
AMER. INDIAN	-	-	-	-
WHITE	1	0.0	-	-
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-
ALL	1	0.0	-	-

Source: California Department of Health Services.

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ADDITIONAL DISEASE TABLES

Picture of food display on a cruiseship, courtesy of CDC.

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OTHER DISEASES BY YEAR OF REPORT, CALIFORNIA, 1999 - 2000*

	YEAR	
	1999	2000
	cases	cases
AEROMONAS	11	9
AFRICAN TRYPANOSOMIASIS	1	2
ANIMAL BITE	.	1
ANISAKIASIS	13	.
ASCARIASIS	1	2
ASPERGILLOSIS	24	6
BABESIOSIS	2	3
BARTONELLOSIS	2	.
CAT SCRATCH FEVER	6	2
CHAGAS' DISEASE	1	.
CHICKEN POX	10	10
CIGUATERA FISH POISONING	3	2
CLONORCHIASIS	2	.
CONJUNCTIVITIS	5	.
CREUTZFELT-JAKOB DISEASE	1	.
CRYPTOCOCCOSIS	.	8
DIENTAMOEBA FRAGILIS	3	2
ECHINOCOCCOSIS	4	2
EHRLICHIOSIS	2	.
ENCEPHALITIS, BACTERIAL	1	6
ENCEPHALITIS, PARASITIC	1	2
ENCEPHALITIS, POST-INFECTIOUS	1	.
ENCEPHALITIS, UNKNOWN ETIOLOGY	50	98
ENTEROBIASIS	4	6
FOODBORNE DISEASE (NOT BOTULISM)	38	36
GUILLAN-BARRE SYNDROME	5	.
HEPATITIS B, CARRIER	18151	18942
HEPATITIS C/NANB, CHRONIC	35382	40364
HERPANGINA	.	7
HISTOPLASMOSIS	3	5
HYMENOLEPIASIS	3	5
LEISHMANIASIS	.	1
LOIASIS	1	.
MENINGITIS, (UNKNOWN ETIOLOGY)	159	247
MENINGITIS, BACTERIAL	379	366
MENINGITIS, FUNGAL	126	76
MENINGITIS, PARASITIC	1	3
METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS	696	744
ONCHOCERCIASIS	.	1
OTHER DISEASE, (NOT IN AVSS)	123	162
OUTBREAK, NOT WATER, FOOD OR NEWBORN DIARRHEA	1520	2752
PEDICULOSIS	.	18
PRIMARY AMEBIC MENINGOENCEPHALITIS	.	1
RAT BITE FEVER	1	4
RICKETTSIALPOX	.	1
RINGWORM	1	.
SCARLET FEVER	1	5
SCHISTOSOMIASIS	3	5
SCOMBROID FISH POISONING	17	26
STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTION	69	47
STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTION, INVASIVE,	112	132
STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTION, OUTBREAK	1	.
STRONGYLOIDIASIS	13	7
TAENIASIS	6	2
TOXOPLASMOSIS	19	11
TRICHURIASIS	6	2
VANCOMYCIN-RESISTANT ENTEROCOCCI	230	206
YERSINIOSIS	88	100

* Year when reports were received, not necessarily the year of occurrence.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

SUMMARY OF REPORTED FOODBORNE DISEASE OUTBREAKS, CALIFORNIA, 1999*

					PLACE WHERE CONTAMINATED ITEM WAS PREPARED							PLACE WHERE EATEN							FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO OUTBREAK							
CONFIRMED ETIOLOGICAL AGENT	DATE OF ONSET	# OF CASES	REPORTING HEALTH JURISDICTION	VEHICLE SUSPECTED	RESTAURANT	CAFETERIA	PRIVATE HOME	SCHOOL	CHURCH	NURSING HOME	OTHER	RESTAURANT	CAFETERIA	PRIVATE HOME	SCHOOL	CHURCH	NURSING HOME	OTHER	IMPROPER STORAGE OR HOLDING TEMPERATURE	INADEQUATE COOKING	CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT	FOOD OBTAINED FROM UNSAFE SOURCE	HANDLER	OTHER	UNKNOWN
BACTERIAL																									
Clostridium perfringens	10/3/1999	206	Santa Barbara	tri tip sandwiches							x							x	x	x					
C. perfringens/B. cereus	4/13/1999	50	San Diego	chicken, rice, beans	x								x						x	x				x	
C. perfringens/B. cereus	6/6/1999	32	Kern	rice			x							x					x						
Escherichia coli O157:H7	8/18/1998	2	Santa Barbara	vehicle undetermined			x							x					x	x	x		x		
Escherichia coli O157:H7	8/29/1999	8	Multi-States	romaine lettuce	x							x													x
Escherichia coli O157:H7	11/5/1999	10	Multi-States	hard shell ground beef taco	x							x													x
Salmonella Baildon	12/18/1998	44	Multi-Counties	raw tomatoes	x							x										x			
Salmonella Braenderup	5/24/1999	7	Los Angeles	chicken			x							x											x
Salmonella Copenhagen	3/17/1999	4	San Francisco	vehicle undetermined	x							x													x
Salmonella Cubana	5/1/1998	16	Los Angeles	alfalfa sprouts	x							x										x			
Salmonella Enteritidis	8/18/1998	4	Los Angeles	vehicle undetermined	x							x							x		x			x	
Salmonella Enteritidis	9/5/1998	23	San Francisco	stir fried crab	x							x													x
Salmonella Enteritidis	9/30/1998	17	Los Angeles	raw shell eggs						x							x			x	x				
Salmonella Enteritidis	10/11/1998	15	Los Angeles	vehicle undetermined	x							x							x	x	x				
Salmonella Enteritidis	10/28/1998	4	Los Angeles	undercooked eggs						x							x			x					
Salmonella Enteritidis	10/31/1998	19	Los Angeles	chile relleno			x									x									x
Salmonella Enteritidis	1/9/1999	31	Long Beach	chow mein with egg	x							x							x	x				x	
Salmonella Enteritidis	1/29/1999	3	Los Angeles	egg benedit	x							x							x	x					
Salmonella Enteritidis	7/4/1999	29	Los Angeles	shell eggs				x							x								x		
Salmonella Enteritidis	7/6/1999	33	Santa Barbara	eggs		x							x												x
Salmonella Enteritidis	7/22/1999	6	Orange	buns with non-commercial mayo							x							x	x		x	x	x		
Salmonella Enteritidis	9/3/1999	40	Los Angeles	vehicle undetermined				x							x										x
Salmonella Enteritidis	10/10/1999	2	Los Angeles	sushi	x							x													x
Salmonella Enteritidis	10/13/1999	6	San Francisco	eggs			x							x											x
Salmonella Enteritidis	12/15/1999	108	Multi-Counties	chicken	x							x													x
Salmonella Enteritidis	12/15/1999	14	San Diego	ground beef stuffed chile rellenos			x						x						x	x					
Salmonella Mbandaka	2/14/1999	21	Multi-Counties	alfalfa sprouts							x	x													x
Salmonella Montevideo	10/18/1998	9	Orange	vehicle undetermined	x													x							x
Salmonella Muenchen	6/4/1999	124	Multi-States	fresh squeezed orange juice							x	x		x											x
Salmonella Muenchen	10/24/1999	38	Multi-States	alfalfa sprouts							x	x		x							x			x	
Salmonella Newport	11/22/1999	29	Multi-States	mangoes							x							x						x	
Salmonella St. Paul	5/10/1999	36	Multi-Counties	clover sprouts							x	x		x											x
Salmonella Thompson	11/9/1998	17	Los Angeles	potato salad	x							x		x					x		x				
Salmonella Thompson	3/6/1999	77	Multi-Counties	cilantro							x	x		x					x						
Salmonella Thompson	6/25/1999	47	Riverside	beef and tripe			x							x					x	x				x	
*Salmonella***	11/26/1998	16	Los Angeles	vehicle undetermined			x							x					x		x				
Shigella flexneri	1/6/1999	32	Los Angeles	shredded lettuce	x							x												x	
Shigella flexneri	6/3/1999	52	Kern	potato salad					x							x								x	
Shigella sonnei	6/30/1999	15	Los Angeles	vehicle undetermined	x							x							x		x			x	
Shigella sonnei	9/19/1999	13	Santa Barbara	salsa, chicken, macaroni salad			x							x										x	
Shigella sonnei	11/7/1999	10	Santa Barbara	potato salad			x							x										x	
Vibrio parahaemolyticus	7/1/1999	4	San Francisco	raw oysters	x							x										x			
CHEMICAL																									
Methomyl (pesticide)	12/21/1998	108	Fresno	vehicle undetermined	x							x												x	
PARASITIC																									
Anisakais	2/7/1999	14	Tulare	raw white fish (turbot)			x							x						x					
VIRAL																									
Norwalk	5/13/1999	13	Long Beach	vehicle undetermined						x							x				x				

TOTAL CASES WITH ETIOLOGY CONFIRMED	1408 (45 outbreaks)
TOTAL CASES WITH SUSEPECTED ETIOLOGY	1763 (56 outbreaks)
TOTAL CASES WITH UNKNOWN ETIOLOGY	382 (29 outbreaks)
ALL FOODBORNE OUTBREAK RELATED CASES	3553 (130 outbreaks)

* Reports received in 1999, not necessarily the year in which the outbreaks occurred.

** Three types of Salmonella: Infantis, Heidelberg, and Adelaide.

Source: California Department of Health Services.

SUMMARY OF REPORTED FOODBORNE DISEASE OUTBREAKS, CALIFORNIA, 2000*

					PLACE WHERE CONTAMINATED ITEM WAS PREPARED						PLACE WHERE EATEN								FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO OUTBREAK						
CONFIRMED ETIOLOGICAL AGENT	DATE OF ONSET	# OF CASES	REPORTING HEALTH JURISDICTION	VEHICLE SUSPECTED	RESTAURANT	CAFETERIA	PRIVATE HOME	CATERER	NURSING HOME	OTHER	RESTAURANT	CAFETERIA	PRIVATE HOME	PICNIC	SCHOOL	CHURCH	NURSING HOME	OTHER	IMPROPER STORAGE OR HOLDING TEMPERATURE	INADEQUATE COOKING	CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT	FOOD OBTAINED FROM UNSAFE SOURCE	POOR HYGIENE OF FOOD HANDLER	OTHER	UNKNOWN
BACTERIAL																									
Clostridium botulinum	1/19/2000	2	Amador	home canned squash			x						x												x
Clostridium perfringens	11/18/2000	188	Los Angeles	canned refried bean						x								x	x	x	x				
Clostridium perfringens	11/19/2000	45	Mendocino	rice and beans						x								x							x
Campylobacter jejuni	1/6/1999	13	Los Angeles	tataki chicken	x						x								x	x				x	
Campylobacter jejuni	5/29/2000	2	Los Angeles	vehicle undetermined	x						x										x				
Escherichia coli O157:H7	10/4/2000	14	Multi-Counties	red grapes			x			x								x							x
Salmonella Copenhagen	10/19/2000	21	Multi-Counties	vehicle undetermined						x								x							x
Salmonella Enteritidis	1/3/1999	2	Los Angeles	chile relleno	x						x								x		x		x	x	
Salmonella Enteritidis	7/11/1999	82	Los Angeles	honey dew, watermelon		x						x							x				x		
Salmonella Enteritidis	11/5/1999	7	Los Angeles	chicken	x		x						x						x		x				
Salmonella Enteritidis	12/18/1999	10	Long Beach	lasagna made with shell egg	x		x											x							x
Salmonella Enteritidis	3/12/2000	45	Multi-states	unpasturized orange juice						x								x						x	
Salmonella Enteritidis	3/26/2000	67	Multi-states	mung bean sprouts	x					x	x		x								x	x			
Salmonella Enteritidis	10/20/2000	7	Orange	meat lasagna	x						x								x	x	x				
Salmonella group E, :E, H:-	4/19/2000	12	Multi-Counties	vehicle undetermined						x								x							x
Salmonella Heidelberg	5/30/2000	16	Madera	vehicle undetermined	x						x		x	x					x	x	x		x		
Salmonella Heidelberg	8/3/2000	4	San Diego	vehicle undetermined			x						x												x
Salmonella Heidelberg	12/4/2000	5	Riverside	chile relleno	x						x														x
Salmonella Montevideo	1/27/2000	11	Orange	vehicle undetermined	x						x												x		x
Salmonella Newport	9/10/2000	30	Stanislaus	beet, rice, beans			x											x	x	x					
Salmonella Poona	4/14/2000	26	Multi-states	cantaloupe (imported)	x		x		x	x	x		x		x		x					x		x	
Salmonella Thompson	4/4/2000	6	Orange	turkey loaf			x						x											x	
Salmonella Thompson	7/13/2000	20	Multi-states	hamburger buns	x						x												x		
Salmonella Typhimurium	4/14/2000	12	San Diego	chicken						x						x									x
Salmonella Typhimurium	5/7/2000	5	Sutter	pork carnitas			x						x						x						
Shigella sonnei	1/9/2000	217	Multi-states	5-layer bean dip						x								x			x		x		
Shigella sonnei	6/28/2000	8	Los Angeles	vehicle undetermined	x									x											x
Shigella sonnei	10/19/2000	221	San Mateo	salsa	x						x										x				
CHEMICAL																									
Scombroid	8/14/2000	2	Orange	mahi mahi	x						x													x	
Scombroid	2/22/2000	11	San Francisco	escolar fish	x						x														x
PARASITIC																									
Trichinella	11/9/2000	2	Del Norte	bear meat			x						x							x					
VIRAL																									
Calicivirus	5/6/2000	19	Berkeley	vehicle undetermined			x			x								x							x
Calicivirus	5/13/2000	10	Los Angeles	vehicle undetermined	x						x														x
Calicivirus	6/17/2000	22	Los Angeles	vehicle undetermined	x						x												x		
Calicivirus	10/17/2000	50	Shasta	tuna sandwich						x								x		x			x		
Hepatitis A	10/13/2000	10	San Bernardino	deli items	x								x										x		
Norwalk	6/15/1998	93	Los Angeles	pasta salad & chicken salad	x						x												x		
Norwalk	3/19/2000	45	Los Angeles	ice tea	x						x												x		
Norwalk	5/7/2000	8	Los Angeles	vehicle undetermined	x						x														x
Norwalk	7/19/2000	6	Los Angeles	raw tuna	x						x												x		
Norwalk	8/12/2000	55	Los Angeles	fruits				x										x							x
Norwalk	8/27/2000	9	Los Angeles	vehicle undetermined	x						x														x
Norwalk	8/28/2000	22	Contra Costa	chicken sandwich				x					x										x		
Norwalk	9/29/2000	26	San Diego	vehicle undetermined	x						x														x
Norwalk	11/14/2000	51	Contra Costa	vehicle undetermined					x								x								x

TOTAL CASES WITH ETIOLOGY CONFIRMED	1539	(45 outbreaks)
TOTAL CASES WITH SUSEPECTED ETIOLOGY	1526	(70 outbreaks)
TOTAL CASES WITH UNKNOWN ETIOLOGY	297	(28 outbreaks)
ALL FOODBORNE OUTBREAK RELATED CASES	3362	(143 outbreaks)

Source: California Department of Health Services.

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APPENDIX

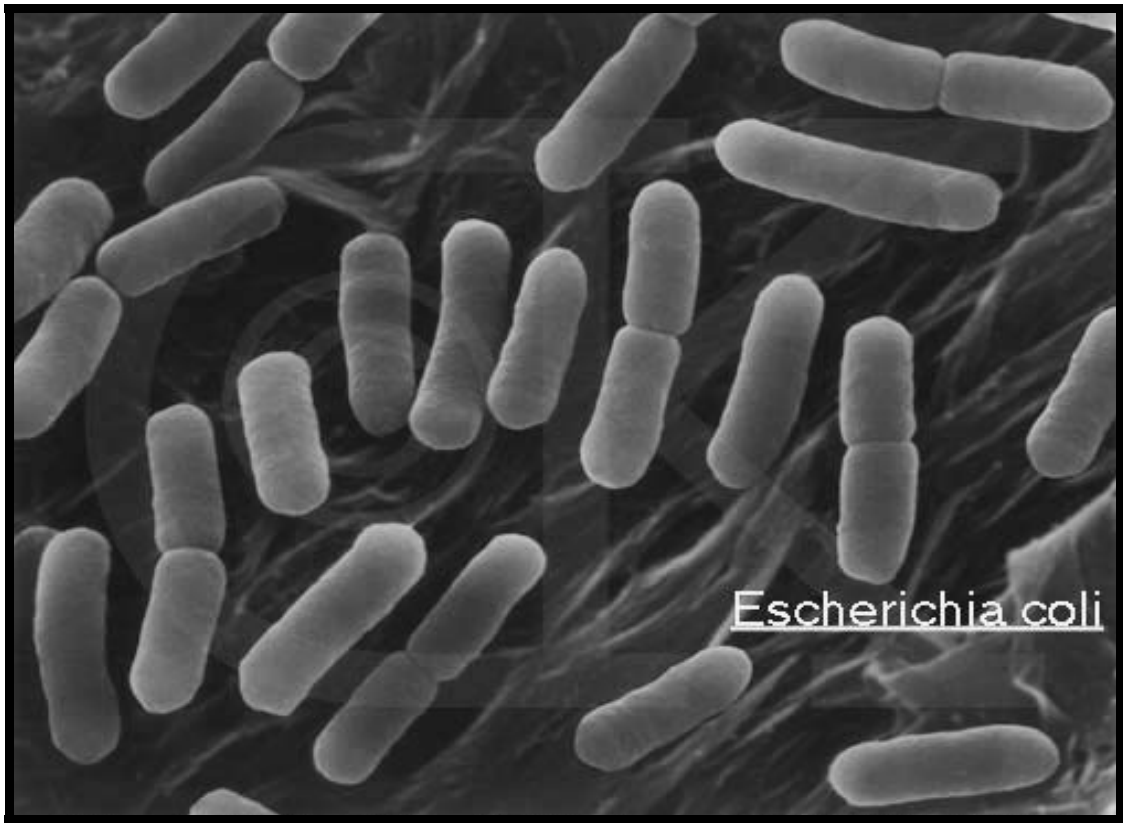
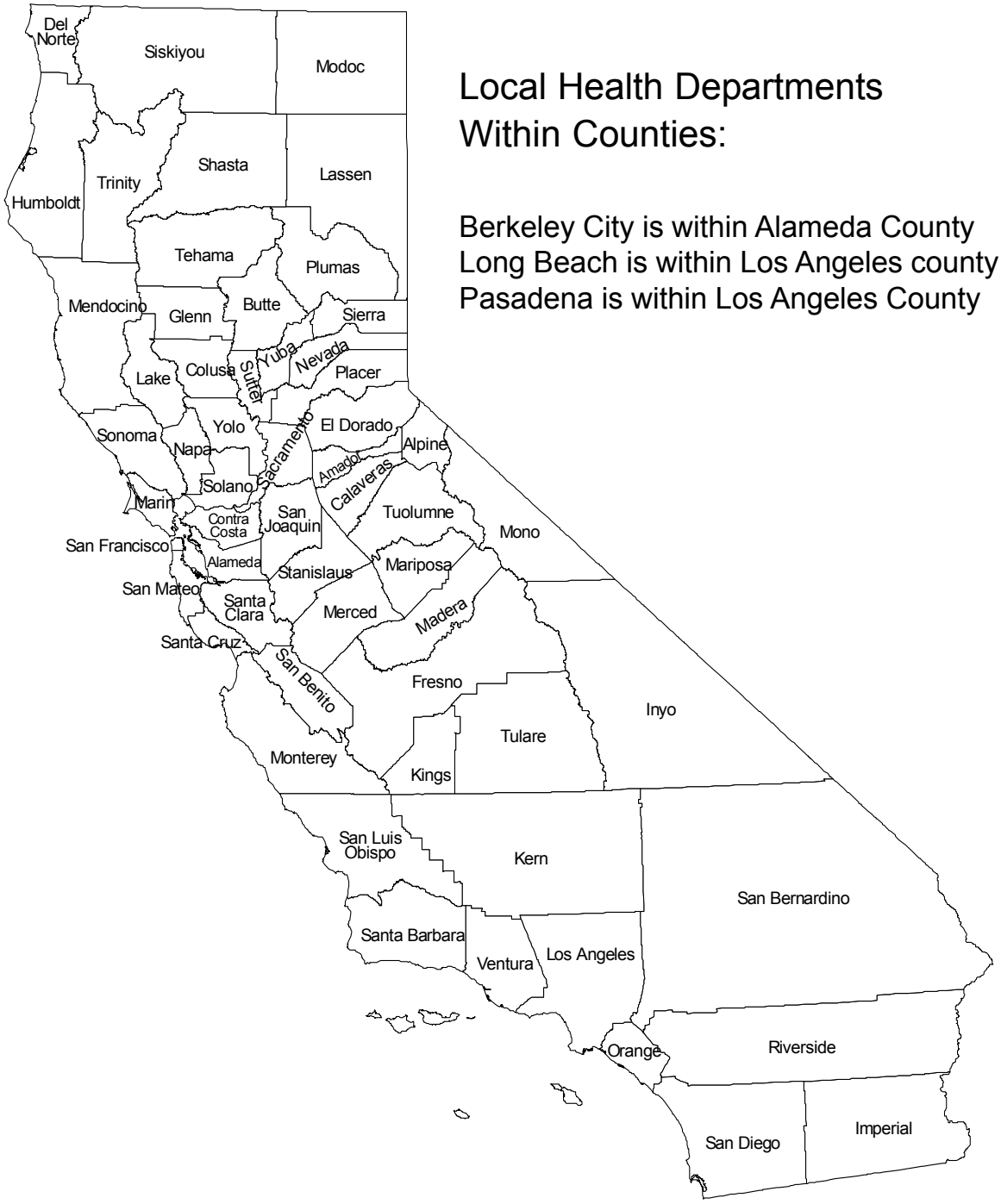


Image of *Escherichia* coli bacteria, courtesy of Google.

Appendix 1. California County Map

California Counties



Local Health Departments Within Counties:

Berkeley City is within Alameda County
Long Beach is within Los Angeles county
Pasadena is within Los Angeles County

Appendix 2. Summary of Reporting Regulations

Title 17, California Code of Regulations (CCR), §2500, §2593, §2641–2643, and §2800–2812
Reportable Diseases and Conditions*

§2500. REPORTING TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY.

- **§2500(b)** It shall be the duty of every health care provider, knowing of or in attendance on a case or suspected case of any of the diseases or conditions listed below, to report to the local health officer for the jurisdiction where the patient resides. Where no health care provider is in attendance, any individual having knowledge of a person who is suspected to be suffering from one of the diseases or conditions listed below may make such a report to the local health officer for the jurisdiction where the patient resides.
- **§2500(c)** The administrator of each health facility, clinic or other setting where more than one health care provider may know of a case, a suspected case or an outbreak of disease within the facility shall establish and be responsible for administrative procedures to assure that reports are made to the local health officer.
- **§2500(a)(14)** "Health care provider" means a physician and surgeon, a veterinarian, a podiatrist, a nurse practitioner, a physician assistant, a registered nurse, a nurse midwife, a school nurse, an infection control practitioner, a medical examiner, a coroner, or a dentist.

URGENCY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [17 CCR §2500 (h) (i)]

☎ = Report **immediately** by **telephone** (designated by a ◆ in regulations).
† = Report **immediately** by **telephone** when **two or more cases** or suspected cases of foodborne disease from separate households are suspected to have the same source of illness (designated by a ● in regulations).
FAX ✆ ✉ = Report by **FAX, telephone, or mail within one working day of identification** (designated by a + in regulations).
= All other diseases/conditions should be reported by FAX, telephone, or mail within seven calendar days of identification.

REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES §2500(j)(1), §2641–2643

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
(HIV infection only: see "Human Immunodeficiency Virus")
FAX ✆ ✉ Amebiasis
FAX ✆ ✉ Anisakiasis
☎ Anthrax
FAX ✆ ✉ Babesiosis
☎ Botulism (Infant, Foodborne, Wound)
☎ Brucellosis
FAX ✆ ✉ Campylobacteriosis
Chancroid
Chlamydial Infections
☎ Cholera
☎ Ciguatera Fish Poisoning
Coccidioidomycosis
FAX ✆ ✉ Colorado Tick Fever
FAX ✆ ✉ Conjunctivitis, Acute Infectious of the Newborn, Specify Etiology
FAX ✆ ✉ Cryptosporidiosis
Cysticercosis
☎ Dengue
☎ Diarrhea of the Newborn, Outbreaks
☎ Diphtheria
☎ Domoic Acid Poisoning (Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning)
Echinococcosis (Hydatid Disease)
Ehrlichiosis
FAX ✆ ✉ Encephalitis, Specify Etiology: Viral, Bacterial, Fungal, Parasitic
☎ *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 Infection
† FAX ✆ ✉ Foodborne Disease
Giardiasis
Gonococcal Infections
FAX ✆ ✉ *Haemophilus influenzae* Invasive Disease
☎ Hantavirus Infections
☎ Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome
Hepatitis, Viral
FAX ✆ ✉ Hepatitis A
Hepatitis B (specify acute case or chronic)
Hepatitis C (specify acute case or chronic)
Hepatitis D (Delta)
Hepatitis, other, acute
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) (§2641–2643): reporting is NON-NAME (see www.dhs.ca.gov/aids)
Kawasaki Syndrome (Mucocutaneous Lymph Node Syndrome)
Legionellosis
Leprosy (Hansen Disease)
Leptospirosis
FAX ✆ ✉ Listeriosis
Lyme Disease
FAX ✆ ✉ Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis
FAX ✆ ✉ Malaria
FAX ✆ ✉ Measles (Rubeola)
FAX ✆ ✉ Meningitis, Specify Etiology: Viral, Bacterial, Fungal, Parasitic
☎ Meningococcal Infections
Mumps
Non-Gonococcal Urethritis (Excluding Laboratory Confirmed Chlamydial Infections)
☎ Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)
FAX ✆ ✉ Pertussis (Whooping Cough)
☎ Plague, Human or Animal
FAX ✆ ✉ Poliomyelitis, Paralytic
FAX ✆ ✉ Psittacosis
FAX ✆ ✉ Q Fever
☎ Rabies, Human or Animal
FAX ✆ ✉ Relapsing Fever
Reye Syndrome
Rheumatic Fever, Acute
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
Rubella (German Measles)
Rubella Syndrome, Congenital
FAX ✆ ✉ Salmonellosis (Other than Typhoid Fever)
☎ Scombroid Fish Poisoning
FAX ✆ ✉ Shigellosis
☎ Smallpox (Variola)
FAX ✆ ✉ Streptococcal Infections (Outbreaks of Any Type and Individual Cases in Food Handlers and Dairy Workers Only)
FAX ✆ ✉ Swimmer's Itch (Schistosomal Dermatitis)
FAX ✆ ✉ Syphilis
Tetanus
Toxic Shock Syndrome
Toxoplasmosis
FAX ✆ ✉ Trichinosis
FAX ✆ ✉ Tuberculosis
☎ Tularemia
FAX ✆ ✉ Typhoid Fever, Cases and Carriers
Typhus Fever
☎ Varicella (deaths only)
FAX ✆ ✉ *Vibrio* Infections
☎ Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (e.g., Crimean-Congo, Ebola, Lassa and Marburg viruses)
FAX ✆ ✉ Water-associated Disease
☎ Yellow Fever
FAX ✆ ✉ Yersiniosis
☎ **OCCURRENCE of ANY UNUSUAL DISEASE**
☎ **OUTBREAKS of ANY DISEASE** (Including diseases not listed in §2500). Specify if institutional and/or open community.

REPORTABLE NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND CONDITIONS §2800–2812 and §2593(b)

Alzheimer's Disease and Related Conditions, and Disorders Characterized by Lapses of Consciousness
Cancer (except (1) basal and squamous skin cancer unless occurring on genitalia, and (2) carcinoma in-situ and CIN III of the cervix)

LOCALLY REPORTABLE DISEASES (If Applicable):

* This form is designed for health care providers to report those diseases mandated by Title 17, California Code of Regulations (CCR). Failure to report is a misdemeanor (Health and Safety Code §120295) and is a citable offense under the Medical Board of California's Citation and Fine Program (Title 16, CCR, §1364).